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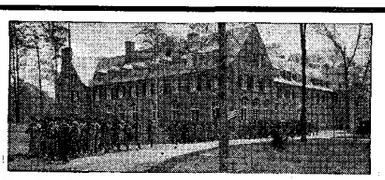

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The Outlook

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The Outlook

JUNE 25, 1919

THE SENATE AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

OPPOSITION to the League of Nations on the part of Senators—at least, opposition to accepting the present Covenant of the League as a part of the Treaty of Peace—has become crystallized by what is known as the Knox Resolution, which we discuss editorially elsewhere in this issue. That resolution was drafted and presented by Senator Knox, who, as former Secretary of State, is acquainted with foreign affairs, and as former Attorney-General of the United States has a knowledge of the implications in the language of laws and treaties. His resolution has therefore commanded a certain respect even by those who have no respect for its purposes or object.

The Knox Resolution rehearses the fact that the United States declared war because a state of war had been thrust upon this country; declares that the Senate is concerned over the Treaty of Peace because its provisions appear to force upon us "undesirable and far-reaching covenants inimical to our free institutions, under the penalty that failing to accept these we shall continue in a state of war;" states that the people of the United States have not had time to examine and consider the proposed League of Nations or to express a mature judgment upon it; declares that the Treaty may be so drawn as to leave the question of the League of Nations for later determination; and also expresses the opinion that there are guarantees and undertakings in the Treaty that obliterate legitimate aspirations, oppress weak nations, and destroy progress and liberty. The Resolution therefore would commit the Senate to opposing all treaty provisions going beyond the ends for which the United States entered the war; to declaring it beyond the authority of the treaty-making power to make any treaty which in effect amends the Constitution; to advising that the Treaty be drawn so as to permit any nation to reserve the question of the League of Nations for separate consideration, but so as to provide that such separate consideration shall not affect the obligations of Germany, and also advising that any participation of the United States in the League before it becomes a member should be through diplomatic commissions; and to notifying those who have drawn the Treaty that modification of the draft of the Treaty to comply with these resolutions would facilitate the early acceptance of the Treaty by the Senate, would in no wise interfere with the League of Nations as between those countries that are ready to ratify the Treaty without further consideration, and would be expressive of the real friendship between ourselves and our co-belligerents.

Opposition to this Resolution has developed in the Senate principally on the part of Democratic Senators. They do not wish to have it even reach a vote. They believe that if one-third of the Senate vote for this resolution it would be a virtual notification to the President that the Senate would not ratify the Treaty, because it requires two-thirds of the Senate to secure ratification. On the other hand, those who oppose the Treaty believe that it would be better for the President and for the whole Peace Conference to know in advance that the Treaty cannot be ratified, if it cannot be, and that they ought not to be deprived of that knowledge when they might have it. The Democrats, on the other hand, apparently take the view that if it remains unsettled whether the Treaty will be ratified or not until the President comes home, the country will rally to the support of the President and force a ratification.

The real question, therefore, last week was the question of bringing about a record vote in the Senate on this resolution, and that called for skillful parliamentary tactics.

The controversy over the Knox resolution has practically thrown into oblivion the outcome of the discussion about the so-called "leak" by which the text of the Peace Treaty became known. It turned out that it was former Senator Root who had the copy of the Treaty which Senator Lodge saw, and that this copy had been brought to this country perfectly legitimately by Mr. Davison, the Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies, and as such legitimately concerned in the Treaty's provisions. The result of the investigation seemed to satisfy everybody.

AMERICAN TROOPS AGAIN IN MEXICO

For the third time under the present Administration it has seemed necessary to throw American troops in some force into Mexico. It is more than two years since General Pershing's expeditionary force sent into Mexico with the avowed object of running down Villa was withdrawn, that object not having been accomplished. It is over five years since American troops entered Vera Cruz with the avowed object of compelling Huerta to salute our flag in acknowledgment of insults to this country. In not one of the three incursions into Mexico has there been any purpose of grasping the fundamental question of permanent security to Americans and American interests in Mexico and the bringing about of settled and orderly conditions in Mexico itself.

The same Villa who was held responsible for the attack upon Columbus is still conducting raids and developing revolutions in Mexico. What stronger evidence could there be of the inefficiency of the Carranza Government than the fact that this brigand on a large scale is able two years after the affair at Columbus to attack and temporarily occupy the important town of Juarez, just across the bridge from the American city of El Paso? Surely a Mexican Government which has been in power for two years should have force enough behind it to protect such a dangerous and critical point as this. But with full knowledge that the United States has a declared policy of crossing the border and driving back any force whose shots are falling in American territory and killing, wounding, or seriously endangering American citizens, the Mexican Government has failed to guard this vital spot.

Just how much injury was done to American citizens by Villa's warfare in and about Juarez is not quite clear as we write, but it is reported that several persons were wounded and perhaps one or more killed. At all events, Brigadier-General Erwin, in command of American troops in the vicinity, immediately threw thirty-six hundred soldiers—cavalry, light artillery, and infantry—into Mexico. The war was a short one. Villa's forces were soon put to retreat. Our losses are reported as one killed and five or six wounded. Villa's losses were much larger than this, precisely how great is not positively known; one report says that fifty of his men were killed. The object in driving back the forces which were endangering American territory having been accomplished, our little army was withdrawn as rapidly as it was advanced. Major-General Cabell, Commander of the Southern Department, was quick to comply with the request of the Mexican Federal authorities—that is, with President Carranza's officers. It was made clear to Carranza that there was no intention to violate Mexican sovereignty. Our State Department was prompt to dis-

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claim the existence of a state of war, and pointed out that in several minor cases previously it had been necessary for American forces "very briefly to cross the border to disperse bandit forces."

This sensational incident is only one more proof that it is folly to indulge in optimism as to the future of Mexico so long as it does not have a Government with will and power to maintain order. Not alone American lives and property on the border, but American lives and property within Mexico, must be protected, for it is still evident that we cannot call upon the Government of Mexico, as we could upon the Government of Canada, to punish injury to our citizens and to uphold our rights. So long as our authorities deal with the symptoms and not with the causes of unrest in Mexico we shall have trouble and probably a recurrence of such incidents as the three "little wars" that have marked this Administration's treatment of the problem.

A RUSSIAN POLICY AT LAST?

Ever since the beginning of the Russian Revolution America's policy toward Russia has been negative. Last week, however, brought a change. The chief men at the Peace Conference (including President Wilson) notified Admiral Kolchak and his associates who are in control of the Omsk Government in Siberia that they are ready to assist them with munitions, supplies, and food to establish them as the Government of All Russia.

The Allies, including America, have done this as a consequence of the reply which Kolchak has made to their inquiry. On May 26 the Council of Five (Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Orlando, Wilson, and Saionji) inquired whether Kolchak would agree to summon a Constituent Assembly, permit free elections, refuse to countenance special privileges for any class or order in Russia, recognize the independence of Finland and Poland, settle the question of other Russian territories if need be through the League of Nations, recognize the right of the Peace Conference to determine the future of the Rumanian part of Bessarabia, agree that Russia should join the League of Nations, and abide by Kolchak's former declaration about Russia's national debt.

Kolchak's reply to this was evidently satisfactory. It is understood that he would not agree to the reconvening of the old Constituent Assembly because circumstances had made that unrepresentative, and as to Finland and certain other frontier questions he said that they should be left to the Constituent Assembly.

The American policy toward Russia has been so vague and vacillating that it will be a long time, we fear, before Russians can bring themselves to consider America dependable. Our Government flirted with the Bolsheviki while the Bolsheviki were imposing upon the Russian people a state of terrorism worse than anything that existed under the Czar; and now it joins in recognizing the Bolsheviki's adversary. We welcome the change. There is no one, so far as we know, who regards Kolchak as perfect, or considers his government anything more than a provisional government constituted to restore the basis of order and law. Those who fear the restoration of Czarism might as well fear the restoration of the stage-coach to take the place of the railway. No man can turn time back again. There is, however, a possibility that Russia may come under what we would call reactionary government. That, however, is made more likely the longer there prevails the sort of anarchism, combined with dictatorship, that characterizes the Bolshevist movement.

The only hope for Russia lies in a government which can command the support of such widely varying elements as are represented by the ex-official Sazonov, the moderate Lvoff, and the Socialist Tchaykovsky. The government that has this support is the Omsk Government. It is to the credit of Kolchak that he expressed no resentment at the interference in Russia's internal affairs implied in the inquiry of the Council of Five, that he declined to make promises which he could not fulfill, and that he left to Russia's Constituent Assembly decisions concerning the Constitution of Russia which the Council of Five asked him to make.

THE SWIFT FLIGHT FROM AMERICA TO IRELAND

Until last week the record time for a continuous passage across the Atlantic (the Mauretania's) was about four and a half days; now it is about sixteen hours. The airship has left the steamship far behind. One had hardly read in his paper that the marvelous feat was under way when it was actually accomplished. In all but a straight line Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown (the latter, it is pleasant to note, of American parentage) flew at the average speed of 120 miles (geographical) an hour from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, in County Galway, Ireland, 1,932 geographical miles, in sixteen hours and twelve minutes. They literally, we are told, lunched one day on one side the ocean and breakfasted the next day on the other side. They had strong favoring northwest and southwest winds behind them; but, on the other hand, they were troubled with fogs, and air navigation when no horizon is visible, and when it is almost impossible to get observations from sun, moon, or star, is a hazardous science. How they did it and how they kept from dropping into the sea in their efforts to get down out of the fog strata is incomprehensible to the non-aviator. The two engines seem to have functioned perfectly, and a bad landing in an Irish bog was the only serious mishap. The great Vickers-Vimy biplane was a more stormworthy vehicle than Hawker's single-engined plane. Experts, including Alcock himself, believe that the future of ocean air navigation lies with some form of sea-air boat.

The intrepid airmen have received the greetings of rival airmen, of the King, of the American Navy fliers, and of all who are thrilled by courage and determination. The romance and narrow escape of Hawker naturally aroused unique enthusiasm and excitement; with Alcock and Brown admiration is pretty evenly divided between the men and the feat. America's first transatlantic crossing and England's first non-stop, swift flight will always be memorable events marking advance along the road of aerial progress.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The sessions of the annual Convention, at Atlantic City, of the American Federation of Labor, which has a membership of over three millions, are still going on as we write, and the final declarations still remain to be formulated. But several interesting indications show the trend and present feeling of the Convention.

One such indication is the determination to break down the color barrier in the Federation and to admit Negro workers to the privileges of its unions. This is not only a recognition of the fact that industrious and ambitious colored men are to be judged industrially upon their merits and not upon their race, but it indicates a growing interest in the Federation as to social advance. So also does the earnest recommendation by a special committee to the Federation that it should urge trade-unionists to seek representation on boards of education and should help in Americanization by adult education and night classes.

The Federation is, and has been through the war, strongly patriotic. Its Executive Council, in commending to the Convention the League of Nations, puts its reason for doing so on the ground that "it places human relations upon a new basis and endeavors to enthrone right and justice instead of strength and might as the arbiter of international destinies."

The same feeling was expressed in President Gompers's opening address,

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when he said: "The war has brought into play new thoughts of the rights of man, has brought into play and developed the thought that the relations between nation and nation must be better than they have ever been in the history of the world."

One of the most interesting features of the Convention has been the address by Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor. Among his declarations most applauded was that "American labor would never take seriously to Bolshevism and that it would never reach more serious proportions than local disturbances. Our wage-earners are not going to stand for any system that will lower their standards of living. They are not going to listen to Bolshevism."

Secretary Wilson opposed the formation of a Labor party and analyzed the difference as to this policy between labor in this country and in Great Britain. He spoke moderately and sensibly about the proposal to enter into a strike demonstration because of the Mooney case, telling his hearers that the Labor Department was still bringing efforts to bear for a satisfactory termination of the matter, pointing out that the judge and jury in the Mooney case are not charged with unfairness and that such a demonstration proposed would be an attack on our jury system, and adding that in his own investigation, at the President's request, it appeared that the real trouble was that "witnesses had not been honest in their testimony and new evidence has been secured that warrants a new trial."

The Federation of Labor represents the more conservative element in industrial questions, for its members are largely skilled and well-paid workers. There are radicals among them, but even they are not likely to give any countenance to the doctrines of "Reds," Anarchists, or Bolshevists.

DRUG ADDICTS IN AMERICA

Some astonishing statistics as regards the use of narcotic drugs in this country have just been published by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Indeed, they are so surprising that one feels that possibly they should be accompanied with a little more complete explanation than that given. The statement is in the form of a report of a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury a little over a year ago. Congressman H. T. Rainey is its chairman and the Committee includes a professor of pharmacology at Harvard, a representative of the United States Public Service, and a former deputy commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Among the statements made in this report are that opium and other narcotic drugs are used by probably about a million people; that the "underground" traffic in narcotic drugs is about equal to the legitimate traffic; that the so-called "dope peddlers" appear to have a National organization for their nefarious trade, obtaining the drugs by smuggling over our borders or at the coast ports; and that three-fourths of the cocaine consumed in this country is for illicit purposes.

The investigation carried on by the Committee led to the conclusion that the wrongful use of narcotic drugs has materially increased in certain sections. Thus twenty cities, the aggregate population of which is ten million people, report an increase. New York City and San Francisco are among the number. The Committee regrets that there has been no definite or concerted action by State and municipal governments to suppress the traffic, and evidently believes that such combined effort would both increase our knowledge of the subject and make it possible to deal with it effectively. The causes brought out in the investigation for addiction to drugs, stated in the order of their frequency, are: Use of physicians' prescriptions, association with other addicts, prohibition, use of drugs for chronic diseases, curiosity to learn the effect of the drug, use of patent or proprietary medicines, use of drugs as a stimulant, idleness, and use by dentists.

A singular result of the investigation was the discovery that of eighteen hundred peddlers of drugs, the occupations of the peddlers were said by the police to be, in the order of the numbers in each class: Gamblers, taxicab drivers, domestics, solicitors, messengers, vagrants, lunch-room helpers, pool-room employees, porters, laundrymen.

One of the incidental questions discussed by this report is the effect of prohibition laws on the use of habit-forming drugs. The majority of replies to the inquiries sent out seem to express the belief that the immediate effect of prohibition would be to increase the use of narcotic drugs. But this belief, we judge from the report, is rather one formed from theory and on the general idea that some substitute will be sought than on thorough investigation or statistical information as regards the States in which prohibition has been in effect.

These facts and figures speak for themselves, even allowing for the lack of absolutely complete information and perhaps some lack of thorough knowledge as to the proportion of legitimate and illegitimate use. There would seem to be no question that National and State investigation and legislation, and the more rigid enforcement of existing laws, are seriously needed.

SENATOR SPOONER'S DEATH

John C. Spooner, for sixteen years one of the representatives of the State of Wisconsin in the United States Senate, died on June 11 at the age of seventy-six. He came of one of the oldest of New England families, the founder of which landed in America at Plymouth in 1637. In purpose and effort Senator Spooner was also thoroughly American; essentially a party leader, he had nevertheless strong personal convictions, and when his attitude toward legislation differed from that of his party or of the people at large even his opponents recognized the fact that he was sincere and honorable in his convictions and that he had essentially the character of a statesman as distinguised from that of a politician.

Senator Spooner's early training was that of a lawyer, and his public career was always influenced by the fact that he was a great jurist and a profound student of constitutional and international law. When it came to propounding the legal principles involved in any proposed legislation, the Senate and the country always listened with respect and confidence in his exposition and argument. Throughout all his political career he was a Republican leader. He was often the authoritative and final spokesman for his party in large matters of legislation. That his ideas and theories were capable of change and evolution was seen in his attitude toward the duty and responsibility of the country outside its own borders. A remark often quoted is that "Spooner endured the annexation of Hawaii, pitied the taking over of the Philippines, and embraced the seizure of the Panama Canal."

Naturally, Senator Spooner was conservative in temperament, and it is probable that his work in Congress was more valuable in opposing innovations in public policy and in fighting extravagance than in constructing measures for important new action or policy. A long list might be made of things which he opposed, such as ship subsidies and the attaching of "riders" to general legislation. Personally he was a man of great dignity, and a forceful speaker, and he was possessed of intellectual strength far above that of the average member of the upper house.

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

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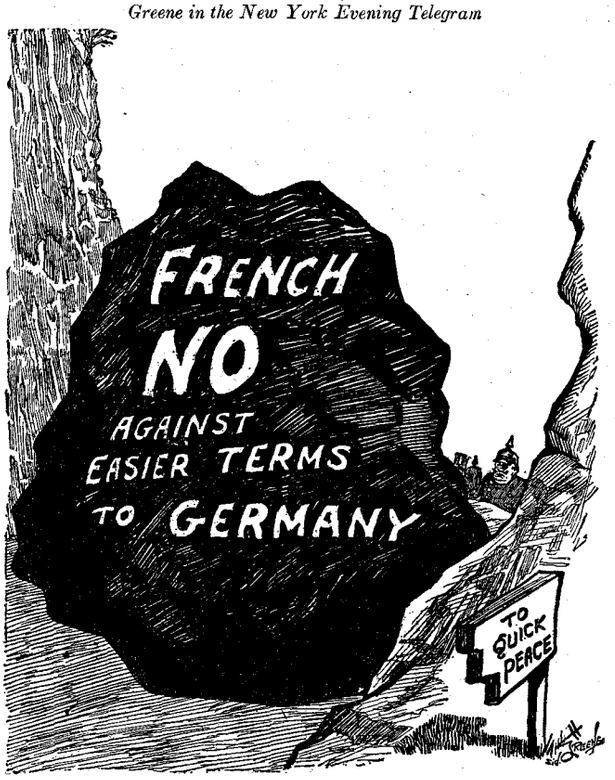


THEY SHALL NOT PASS

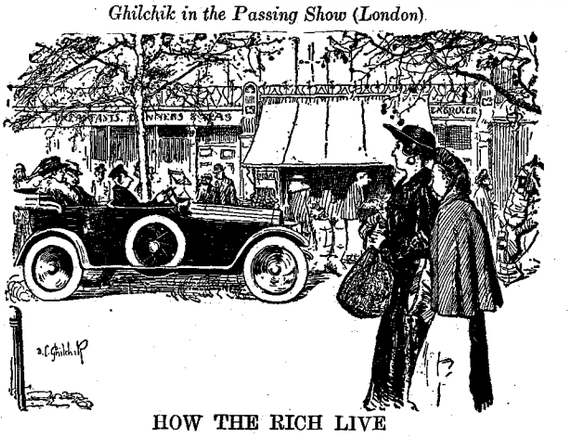
Knott in the Dallas (Texas) News

"NOT WITH THOSE MUDDY FEET"

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle

THE GAUNTLET FLUNG DOWN

Ghilchik in the Passing Show (London)



HOW THE RICH LIVE

"Yus, they tells me she was as pore as us once. But, durin' the war, 'er 'usband got profiteerer and profiteerer, and now they allus comes down to breakfast in evenin' dress."

Newnham in Blighty (London)

Old Gentleman: "What's the matter, little boy?"
Little Boy: "Boo-hoo! M-mother's d-drowned the kittens."
Old Gentleman: "Dear, dear! That's too bad."
Little Boy: "Y-yes, and she p-promised me—boo-hoo—that I could do it."

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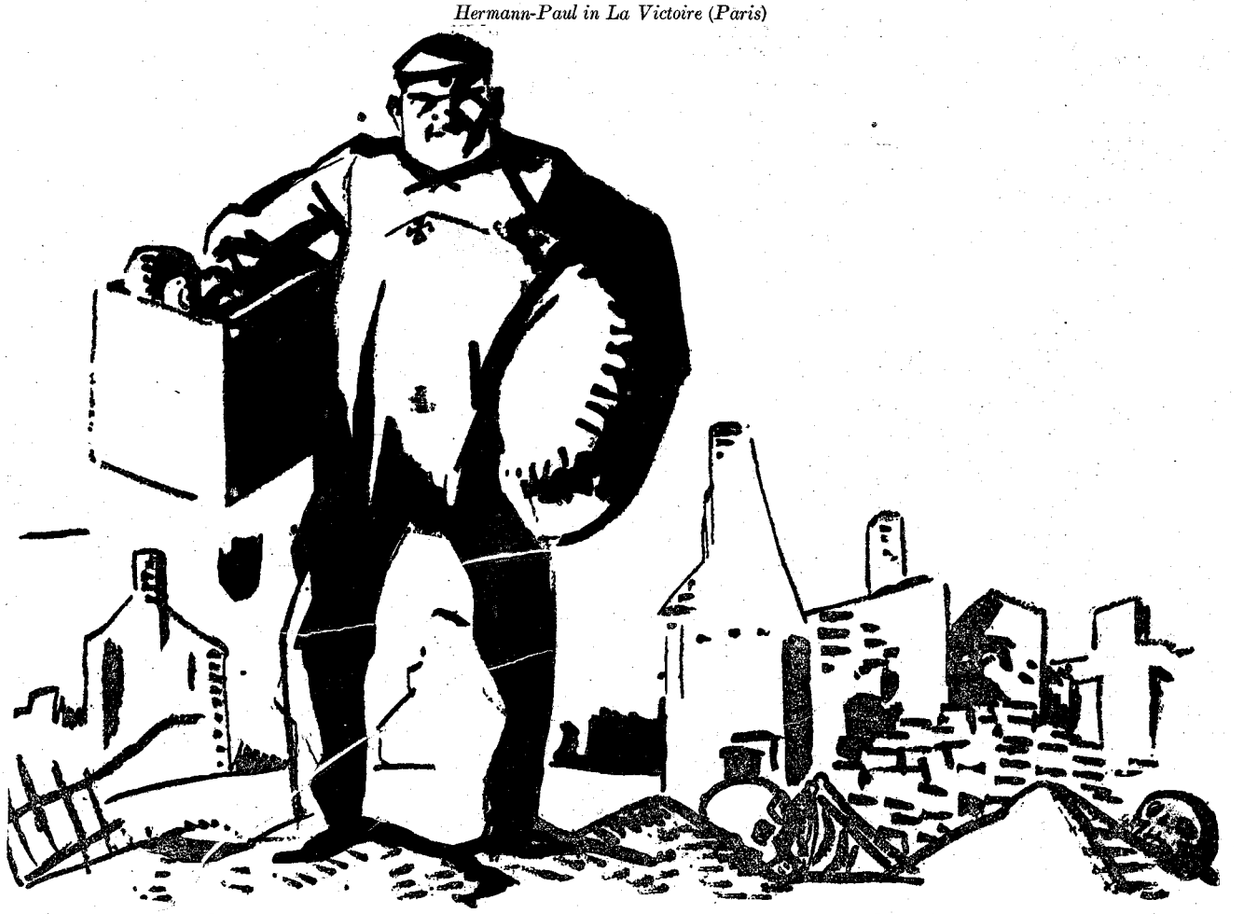
A NEW RAEMAEKERS CARTOON—"THE BURDENS WEIGHING ON THE FALLEN KAISER'S CONSCIENCE"

Hermann-Paul in La Victoire (Paris)



"A martyred people and a martyred country such as our people and our country."—Scheidemann

A FRENCH CARTOONIST'S SATIRE ON THE HUN RAVAGER'S PLEA FOR HIS FELLOW-LOOTERS

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sonata for violin and piano or a quartette for strings must presumably act primarily from a love of art. If he wanted fame, he would prefer some more sensational medium, such as the orchestra or opera; if he wanted popularity or money, he would choose songs and piano music, for which there are thousands of potential performers and purchasers. But how many hundreds in our vast population can play sonatas and quartettes, or have the refinement of taste to love as it deserves to be loved this most intimate and purest type of the divine art? And what chance could there be, with so small a public interested, for a composer to get such works printed by publishers whose livelihood depends on the wide sale of their publications? It is easy to see, then, that the composer of chamber music must write for love, if he write at all. M. Saint-Saëns, in describing conditions in France before the foundation of the Société Nationale de Musique, says that "before 1870 one had truly to be bereft of all common sense to write music."

If it be true, as no less a critic than M. Romain Rolland, author of "Jean Christophe," believes, that the Société Nationale has been "the cradle and the sanctuary of French art," we may hope that an inestimable service to our own musical art may be achieved by a newly formed Society for the Publication of American Music. This Society, of which Mr. John Alden Carpenter is president, and which numbers among its founders some of our musicians of highest standing, announces that its aim is not "to fondle American composers who need a stimulus to composition," nor "to make access to the public easy for music that is technically crude, barren of inspiration, and forgetful of artistic ideals," nor yet "to exercise undue pressure on artists and organizations to perform music by American composers merely because they happen to be American composers." In other words, the Society is not chauvinistic. Its aim is simply "to widen and deepen interest in the larger forms of good concert music by American composers" by publishing each year two or three chamber music works selected by judges of discrimination, supplying them to the subscribers at a subscription fee of five dollars a year, and thus making them available to chamber music groups both in America and in Europe.

In thus confining itself to the single function of publication the Society saves itself from some of the pitfalls into which such attempts often fall. Its circular says with truth that the self-respecting American composer does not want "patriotic charity," but simply "a square deal based on the intrinsic art value of his work." Its aim is to secure for chamber music, by the organization of its scattered devotees, access to such a public sifting of merit as may test, prove, and establish intrinsic merit, wherever it may exist.

Those interested to co-operate in so hopeful an undertaking may obtain the circulars of the Society by applying to its secretary, Mr. William Burnet Tuthill, 185 Madison Avenue, New York City, Room 1608.

NO MORE TITLES IN CANADA

Knighthoods, baronetcies, and peerages are no longer to be bestowed on Canadians. In spite of the opposition of several of the most influential members of the Government and the known disapproval of Premier Borden, who had not then returned from the Peace Conference, the Canadian House of Commons passed not long ago by a strong majority a resolution requesting that royal honors of this sort be conferred no more on Canadians resident in Canada. When the present generation of titled Canadians passes away, knighthoods, baronetcies, and peerages will be known no more in Canada. Hereditary titles are to be extinguished with the death of those now bearing them.

Titles have been conferred in Canada in the past at the suggestion either of the Canadian Government itself, or of the Governor-General acting on his own initiative, or of the British Government. As a usual thing, they have been given only to men who have served the public interest in some noteworthy manner. Nominally a mark of royal favor, titles have actually been given and considered as a graceful recognition by the state of public-spirited service. It is in that light that they have been regarded by the recipients and by the general public. Although most Canadians probably regarded them as something of an anomaly on this continent, there was, until recently, little opposition to any but hereditary titles from even the most ardent democrats. Very few hereditary titles have ever been conferred on Canadians, because of the sentiment in Canada against anything that might serve to create an hereditary aristocracy.

In recent years, however, the King's honors have been bestowed with a lavish hand, and not all of the selections have met with popular approval in Canada, with the result that public sentiment became aroused against all titles. Early in 1918 the Canadian Government sent a request to London that titles should be conferred on Canadians only on the recommendation of the Cabinet at Ottawa, and since that date Canadians have been conspicuously absent from the honor lists.

Probably the action of the Canadian Parliament in this matter is not of great importance. Canadian knights, as a rule, have been just as democratic as their untitled neighbors. Nevertheless it indicates a solidarity and similarity of sentiment on questions of this kind in the two kindred democracies of the North American continent. The Canadian and American points of view are much the same on most questions.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE

A hopeful aspect of the strike of the telegraph operators appeared last week when the strikers learned, as they supposed, that an order issued by Postmaster-General Burleson insured their unions the privilege of collective bargaining. Later it was discovered that the order applied in words only to telephone operators and that the telegraph was not named. There seems to be no reason why the privilege should not be accorded to both classes. The telegraphers' union has presented a statement to the Post Office Committee of the lower house in Congress in which they demand the right to bargain collectively and say that "Mr. Burleson has used his personal and official influence to prevent an adjustment of differences between the workers and their employers."

The Government still controls the wires, but does not operate them; it is asked to see that the employees have the same right to act through unions as have the railway employees.

DR. MOTON ON THE NEGRO SOLDIER

At the request of the President and the Secretary of War, Dr. Robert R. Moton, the successor to Booker Washington as Principal of Tuskegee Institute, visited France with a view to obtaining information about the conduct of the Negro as a soldier and morally. Rumor, or what Dr. Moton calls the "whispering gallery," had produced a rather widespread opinion that in both respects there was serious reason to believe that in some units, and particularly in one division, the record was bad actually and as compared with white troops.

Loose generalization is the favorite weapon of scandal. Dr. Moton made careful inquiry from officers and soldiers at General Headquarters, divisional headquarters, from press correspondents, and from French people. He states what he found to be the facts in an article in the "Southern Workmen." As to the allegation concerning sexual crimes by Negroes, he was told at General Headquarters that the crime was no more prevalent among colored soldiers than among white soldiers, that the number of cases charged was small, and the number of convictions by court martial much smaller—

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only three, for instance, in the division which had been designated by rumor as the worst unit.

The charges of the failure of colored soldiers as fighting men Dr. Moton found to be equally exaggerated. He says: "There was apparently no doubt in the mind of anybody in France, so far as I was able to find out, among the French or Americans, as to the qualities of the American Negro as a soldier when led by white officers." Dr. Moton did, however, find a pretty strong feeling that Negro officers had been a failure. In one division, as to which failure on a large scale had been charged, Dr. Moton found that "a small portion of a single battalion of a single regiment had failed," and that about a dozen Negro officers of this battalion had been tried. The commanding officer at Le Mans, commenting to Dr. Moton on the fact that fifteen Negro officers had been found inefficient, said to Dr. Moton: "We sent back to America, in six months, an average of one thousand white officers a month who failed in one way or another in this awful struggle. I hope, Dr. Moton," he added, "that you won't lose your faith in my race because of that, and certainly I am not going to lose my faith in your race because of the record of a few colored officers who failed."

In short, Dr. Moton, while he found failures and imperfections, learned nothing to substantiate the generalized rumors of a failure of his race in any large sense. On the contrary, he believes that officers and men made a fine record, and that there were a remarkable number of cases of heroic action, recognized by French and American awards. They went, he says, into battle "with dash, courage, and an absolutely unshaken and undisturbed morale."

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN THE SENATE

THE United States Senate has now under consideration a resolution known, from its author, as the Knox Resolution, which, if adopted, would result in the rejection of the present Treaty of Peace embodying the League of Nations, but indicates the acceptance of that Treaty if the League of Nations is left for future consideration. This policy of separation is also urged by our former Ambassador to Germany, Dr. David Jayne Hill, in an article in the "North American Review" for June, in which he says of the Senate, "It can ratify a treaty of peace and at the same time reject a compact for a League of Nations." This policy he supports by the statement that "the Signatory Powers could not consistently refuse to separate what they had themselves intended not to join together until the President forced them to do so; for they were prepared to postpone the League of Nations and sign a preliminary treaty of peace, when the President returned to Paris from his visit to America and changed their plans." This statement of fact is confirmed, from his own knowledge, by our editorial representative who was in Paris during the President's absence in this country.

We agree with Dr. Hill that "the Senate has the Constitutional right to withhold its consent from a treaty of which it does not approve. It may withhold it completely or in part." Moreover, if a sufficient number of Senators are resolved to defeat the Treaty of Peace with the League of Nations incorporated in it, they do well to notify the Peace Council at this time in order that the Council may separate the League from the Treaty and add to the Treaty such provisions for continuing the present alliance as may be necessary to secure the execution of the Treaty of Peace by Germany.

We hope, however, that the League of Nations will be adopted by the Senate of the United States. We believe that this is the hope of the great majority of the American people. And the sooner the decision is made and the League of Nations organized, the better for the reputation of America and for the safety and peace of the world. In this great world movement America should be a leader, not a follower.

A party of campers, following a blind trail in the woods, comes to a point where it divides, and the campers stop to discuss whether they shall take the left-hand or the right-hand fork. No one in the party knows where either fork will lead them. They can only discuss probabilities. Such is the present situation of the United States.

The possibility of a League of Nations has been under discussion in this country for nearly a quarter of a century. The wisdom of what is substantially the present plan has been under discussion for several months. Objections and advantages have been weighed in the balance. Amendments have been proposed, some accepted, some rejected. Longer delays are dangerous, possibly may be disastrous, not merely to the League but to the American people and to the world. It is extremely desirable that the American people reach a conclusion and turn their attention from foreign affairs which are important but in their consequences to us remote, and give their attention to domestic problems which are no less important and in their consequences to us imminent.

We who believe in the League of Nations must recognize the fact that it is an experiment. If we adopt it, we enter upon a new world policy; if it does not mean a limitation on our National sovereignty, it does impose on our Nation new obligations which future Congresses will be morally bound to fulfill; and it involves a frank abandonment of national isolation and a frank adoption of international co-operation.

We must recognize that there is reason why many Americans are more slow to adopt the conclusions of the Peace Congress than are the English, French, or Italian people. Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando have each been given within the last year a new power of attorney by their respective peoples to act for them. Mr. Wilson has asked for such a power of attorney from the American people and they have refused it. He asked them last fall to elect a Democratic Congress and told them that their refusal would be equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in his Administration, and in the face of that statement they elected a Republican House and a Republican Senate. Certainly the majority of both Senate and House and probably the majority of the American people have not been represented at the Peace Congress. True, the President appointed a Republican of admirable character, proved ability, and diplomatic experience, but he was not the choice of the Republican party. The President is within his Constitutional rights in negotiating this Treaty without previous consultation with the Senate; but the Senate would be equally within its Constitutional rights if it should notify the European Powers that the result of the President's negotiations has not been satisfactory to the American people and will not be ratified unless it is amended.

Nevertheless we hope to see the League of Nations adopted by the Senate, and we think that the delays in that adoption which the Knox Resolution, if passed, would involve would outweigh any advantage which may be hoped for from further debate or future amendments.

It is true that the League of Nations is a new adventure in our National policy; but the Americans are an adventurous people. The discovery of America was an adventure. The Declaration of Independence was a perilous adventure. The formation of the Constitution was an entirely new adventure in national organization. The Louisiana Purchase and the extension of our Republic from ocean to ocean was an adventure from which cautious men would have dissuaded us. Our whole history has been one succession of adventures, and it does not teach us to be afraid of adventurous experiments.

It is true that the League of Nations implies the assumption of new obligations by the United States. It recognizes the fact that the policy of National isola-

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tion is past and a policy of international co-operation is substituted. But in so doing it simply recognizes a fact that exists and carries forward a policy which has already been begun. The steamship has put Liverpool within five days of New York, and an airplane has reduced the trans-atlantic voyage to less than one day. Our Monroe Doctrine, our Panama Canal, our National Copyright Law, our international postal laws, our deliverance of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines from a seventeenth-century despotism, and our alliance with England, France, and Italy in preserving the civilization of the twentieth century from the barbarism of the Hun, have been successive steps toward international co-operation and have imposed upon us international obligations unknown to us in our National isolation.

It is true that the Republican party and at least one-half of the American people have had no official representation in the negotiations which have been carried on at Paris. But unofficially they have been represented. If the Republicans could have selected a statesman to represent them, their choice would probably have been Mr. Root, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Taft, or Mr. Lodge. These four representative Americans have all offered amendments and their amendments have reached the Peace Council, and, while not all the amendments of any one of these eminent statesmen have been adopted, it is said that all the amendments on which all of them agreed have been incorporated in the League in its final form.

The objections to the League of Nations which we have endeavored fairly though briefly to state are serious. We do not ignore or belittle them. But there are more serious objections to entering upon the next epoch in the world's history without a League.

So long as there are robbers in the country there must be armed police to resist them; so long as there are robber nations in the world there must be armies to resist them. But there ought to be some better way than war to settle those disputes which are always liable to arise between civilized peoples. Men of justice and peace must repel with force attempted crime; but men of justice and peace need not resort to force to settle controversies between themselves. When Germany attempts to assassinate Belgium and France and Turkey attempts to assassinate Armenia, the civilized nations ought to come to the defense of the defenseless. But when a dispute arises between civilized nations about the question whether Fiume shall be an Italian or Croatian port, or whether Dantsic shall be a Polish or a German port, some more civilized method than war should be discoverable for settling it. The League of Nations is an attempt to find a solution for these two problems: "How can civilized nations settle peaceably their controversies?" and "How can they combine to protect each other from robber nations?"

And the League of Nations is the only plan now proposed for that purpose. Individuals may have better plans to offer, but the present League is the only one officially recommended to the civilized Powers. The alternative is a return to the perpetual apprehension of possible war, competitive armament in preparation for war, and extemporized alliances to meet robber nations whenever one of them issues his challenge to the world, or else selfish inaction while defenseless people are plundered as were the Cubans or murdered as were the Armenians. The remote perils feared by the opponents of the League of Nations seem to us far less than the inevitable perils involved in a return to the old policy of National isolation.

These perils were never so imminent as they are to-day. Three great imperial governments have been destroyed—Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia. What the future governments of these countries will be no man knows, though it is almost certain that the old governments will not be restored. Three new nations have been created or are in the process of creation—Jugoslavia, Czecho-slovakia, and Poland. The old authority in central and eastern Europe has gone, and no new authority has yet arisen to take its place. An unscrupulous minority are eager to establish a new class rule for the old class rule. They are ready to toss into the scrap-heap the claims of their fellow-men to the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If there ever was a time when a free people should welcome the co-operation of other free peoples in the resolve that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth," that time is now. While we debate the mob robs, burns, murders, and rapes. It is time for action, time for a combination of all civilized nations in a common purpose which they might well define in these words taken from our own Constitution: "In order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

Democracy is more than a form of government; it is a spirit of life. It is regard for each other's rights, respect for each other's opinions, interest in each other's interests. Not because in this country we have a President instead of a King, a Congress instead of a Parliament, and States instead of Provinces, but because in the hearts of the American people there is something of this spirit of humanity, we men and women gathered out of all nations and tribes and peoples and tongues are able to live together in peace and good will. Is there enough of this spirit of humanity in the world to make a democracy of nations possible? We believe that there is at least enough to make the experiment worth trying.

In building we lay the foundation first and erect the superstructure afterward. But in growing we plant a seed and it thrusts down the roots and at the same time pushes up the stem and the branches. The spirit of brotherhood has made the Union of States possible; but also the Union of States has created the spirit of brotherhood. The League of Nations is a seed. We believe that there is enough of the spirit of brotherhood in the world to plant the League and see to what it may grow.

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING RIDER

A "RIDER" is a device used by legislators in order to enact a measure which they are unwilling to have debated and passed on its merits or rejected. If they prepare such a measure as a separate bill and put it to a vote, those who oppose it will be able to vote against it. What they do is to attach it to some appropriation bill or other bill of overwhelming importance. Then those who oppose the attached measure will have to assume the responsibility of voting against the whole bill.

This is what certain opponents of daylight saving have done with the measure to repeal the Daylight Saving Law.

In the House of Representatives they attached it to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. Happily there was enough sentiment in the House against this rider method of making law to remove this rider from the bill. Appropriation bills have to originate in the House of Representatives, and then they go from there to the Senate. When the Agricultural Bill reached the Senate, this rider was reattached to it by the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

Popular indignation against this method of legislation ought to be so strong that the Senate will remove that rider. The issue is something more important than daylight saving. It is an issue that concerns the very nature of representative government. If daylight saving cannot be repealed without a majority against it, it ought not to be repealed at all. If a majority is against it, it can be repealed by direct vote. To attempt to legislate on a subject like this without ascertaining and recording the will of

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those entitled to vote upon it is to nullify to a measurable degree the principle of self-government and to substitute oligarchy.

POPULAR FALLACIES

III—THAT GOVERNMENTS DERIVE THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED

CONSENT of the governed does not make the government just.

The Negroes in the United States consented to slavery; at least they acquiesced in it. They did not revolt. When the Civil War gave them opportunity to run away, comparatively few took advantage of the opportunity. Most of them remained working in the fields and in the homes for the masters who were fighting to prevent their emancipation. But their consent did not make slavery just.

The German people consented to the German Government. When their Government entered upon war to win a world domination, they did not protest, but through their chosen representatives voted the money for the campaign. When Belgium was overrun, when some of its citizens were deported and others murdered in cold blood, when its banks were robbed and its women were raped, the German people consented to the robbery, the murder, the raping. When the Lusitania was piratically sunk, they not only consented, they publicly celebrated that achievement by processions and medals. But their consent did not make those crimes the acts of a just government.

The want of consent by the governed does not make the government unjust.

The government of a prison is not unjust whenever the prisoners object to the rules of the warden. The government of a school is not unjust whenever the pupils object to the rules of the principal. The government of a family is not unjust whenever the children object to the commands of the parent.

The consent of the governed may make the community contented. It may give the community peace. It may give the community a certain degree of prosperity. But it does not make the government just. Government is just only when its laws conform to the eternal laws of the moral world. It is just in the intent of the lawmakers only when their purpose is to apply to the conditions of their age and country those eternal laws.

The biographer of Tolstoy tells us that in his boyhood he had the idea that by stooping down and clasping his hands underneath his knees if he jumped off a porch he would soar. He tried the experiment—and did not soar. Flying was achieved by a different method. Inventors studied the birds, discovered the secret of their flight—powerful muscles, hollow bones, strength mated to lightness—and by conforming their schemes to the laws discovered by them in nature conquered the air.

There are laws of health. They are not imposed upon the body; they are written in the constitution of the body. A certain modern school of philosophy assumes that pain is evil but God is good, and therefore pain exists only in the evil thoughts, and it attempts to cure pain by changing the thoughts. The scientist studies the human body, learns by his study the laws of health and the causes of disease, and with much painstaking and many a temporary error builds up a system of healing based on law.

There are laws of the social order. The community which obeys them is prosperous. The community which disregards them suffers. An admirable summary of these laws of the social order is furnished by the Ten Commandments, which may be epitomized thus:

Reverence God, not the mere symbols and images which men make of God. Respect your ancestors. Keep a little time free from drudgery for a ministry to the higher life. Regard the four fundamental rights of your fellow-men—the rights of person, of property, of the family, and of reputation. And do this heartily, because you desire their protection as well as your own.

Whenever these laws are set aside tragedy is the result.

The German nation discarded them. It did not reverence God. With colossal self-conceit it summoned God to be its ally in a war of conquest. It disavowed all laws, human and divine. It declared that necessity knows no law. It substituted self-will for the will of the Eternal—with tragical results to itself and to the world.

The Bolsheviki have discarded all laws but those of their own creation. They ignore God. They treat all that past ages have wrought as a colossal blunder. They raze to the ground the edifice which past generations have reared and propose to build a new edifice on a new foundation. They disregard the fundamental rights of persons and property and avow their purpose so to do. They substitute the will of the mob for the will of the Czar and the rule of the proletariat for the rule of the bureaucracy. And the results of this substitution of self-will for the will of God are even more tragic in Russia than in Germany.

The laws of the beehive are not imposed on the bees by the bee-keeper. They are wrought by the Creator of the bees in their nature. If the bee-keeper understands these laws and conforms his regulations to these laws, the hive is prosperous and honey is the result. The laws of the human hive are not made by the men who inhabit it. They are written by man's Creator in the nature of the human soul. Conformity to the laws of nature which have been wrought by the Creator in the physical universe is the secret of science; conformity to the laws of life which have been wrought by the Creator in the human body is the secret of health; conformity to the laws of the social order which have been wrought by the Creator in the souls of men is the secret of justice, liberty, and peace.

Justice is conformity to divine law.

Liberty is voluntary self-enforcement of divine law.

Peace is habitual harmony with divine law.

Democracy is the spirit of justice, liberty, and peace in the community—in one word, brotherhood.

The saying, "The people can do no wrong," we must send to the rubbish pile with that other saying, "The king can do no wrong." The infallibility of the majority is no better than the infallibility of kings.

Our statesmen will not give peace to the world by a blind acceptance of the formula, "The self-determination of the people." Our legislators will not give prosperity to the United States by simply reflecting the popular will. The popular will may be determined by popular prejudice, and an appeal always lies from Philip drunk to Philip sober.

Probably our Government is more nearly just than the government of any other existing nation. But it is not wholly just so long as the poor and defenseless—whether white or black—are killed on suspicion, without trial and without a chance for self-defense; so long as thousands of children are allowed by a wealthy nation to grow up in ignorance without any opportunity for education; so long as plague spots are permitted to remain in sections of our great cities, sending out poison germs of ignorance and crime to infest the land.

The summons of Abraham Lincoln to his fellow-men in 1865 was a summons to do justly: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in." That summons is as appealing now as then. It is the summons to the young men and young women graduating from colleges and high schools to-day to complete the work their fathers began when they declared their belief "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men."

LYMAN ABBOTT.

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THE LAST WORD AT VERSAILLES

IS IT REVENGE OR MAGNANIMITY?—THE GERMAN OBJECTIONS —THE MODIFIED TREATY—WHEN PEACE MUST BE STERN— M. CLEMENCEAU'S LETTER—NO "CONVENIENT PEACE"

IS THIS A STERN PEACE?

BY making modifications in the draft of the Treaty presented to the Germans, the Allied and Associated Powers have proved that they do not wish to be arbitrary. Indeed, the concessions they have granted raise the question whether they have not exercised magnanimity to the point beyond which it ceases to be a virtue.

The extreme to which the victorious Powers go in trying to reclaim Germany as a civilized nation is shown in their expression of readiness to contemplate the admission of Germany as an equal in the League of Nations in the "near future." Less than eight months ago the Germans, even in the midst of retreat, not for military purposes but in order to cripple their neighbors, were carrying on as best they could the practices which had characterized them for over four years and which it would be fulsome flattery to call brigandage. And now the people who suffered from their devastation and murder and rape and frightfulness are telling these Germans that if they comply with certain conditions as evidence of good faith they can become their partners. If anything comparable to this has ever happened in history, we fail to recall it.

This spirit of forgiveness is the more impressive because it has survived the expression of a spirit on the part of the Germans which is very far from repentance.

It was on May 7 that the Allies' conditions of peace were handed to the German delegates at Versailles. On June 15 the German reply and counter-proposals, together with the "covering letter" by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau of May 29, were made public. It is in these replies and counter-proposals that the Germans show that they are still either unwilling or unable to express any consciousness of the nature of their deeds or of the situation in which they find themselves. They cry out against what they call virtual enslavement, they demand admission to the League of Nations immediately, they assail the abolition of German rights outside of Europe, asserting that they have shown themselves capable as colonizers, they demand that Germany be treated on a basis of equality and reciprocity, that there be no interference with German sovereignty, that, in short, the Allies deal with her as if she were as much entitled to victory as they. The Germans refuse to turn over the Kaiser or any other of the arch-criminals for trial, and propose an international court of neutrals to judge the fact of crime.

The whole basis of the German reply is in the assumption that the end of the war came, not as a result of victory by the Allies, but as the acceptance on all sides of President Wilson's Fourteen Points. They recall the interchange of notes last October and November between President Wilson and the Central Powers. They profess to have laid down their arms because they were induced to believe that they were going to be treated, not as vanquished criminals, but as one of two contracting parties who had already come to a common agreement.

A SO-CALLED PEACE OF REVENGE

Specifically, the Germans take exception to a great number of points in the Treaty. All these objections have been anticipated by people who have thought of the Allied Powers as being tarred with the same stick as Germany. Like the Germans, they regard this peace as a "peace of revenge."

It would take considerable space even to recapitulate the particular objections raised. They include objections to being called upon to recognize treaties which may be entered into hereafter by Germany's enemies; objections to the refusal, except by unanimous consent, to allow Austria to become part of Germany; objections of course to almost all the territorial arrangements, including the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France; objections to the economic arrangements as placing burdens upon the Germans which are greater than the burdens other people have to bear, and as therefore obviously designed to stamp out German competition; objections to any reparation for Montenegro, Serbia, and Rumania, since there was no attack there contrary to international law, as even the Germans acknowledge to be the case in Belgium; objections to the amount of damages to Belgium; objections to the arrangement as to the Sarre Valley and to the occupation of German territory on the left bank of the Rhine; objections to being deprived of shipping. The Germans acknowledge that they must put their resources to the service of restoration, but object to what they call infringements on Germany's "economic sovereignty."

It is hard to tell how much of this reply is merely an advocate's plea, trying to make the best of a bad case, and how much is really unconscious revelation of German incapacity to understand what Germany has done and what has happened to her.

THE MODIFICATIONS

Dissecting out from this mass of objections and counter-proposals certain points which seem reasonable, the Allied and Associated Powers made modifications in the Treaty. The principal changes are, briefly, agreements to arrange certain Polish-German frontier lines by plebiscite; to permit Germany to obtain a certain amount of coal from Silesia; to accord to Germany facilities so that she may survey the damage she has done and make proposals within four months as to her liabilities, and if an agreement is possible within two months thereafter to fix the amount of reparation at a definite figure; to change the arrangement for a plebiscite in Slesvig; to permit Germany an army of 200,000 men temporarily; and to allow Germany to enter the League within a short time provided Germany gives evidence of a stable government and a desire to observe her international obligations. These modifications are not all included in the Treaty, for some of them are embodied in a supplementary document.

A PEACE OF JUSTICE

With these modifications there went to the Germans a letter which is one of the most important documents of the whole war. It attempts to explain to the Germans why it is impossible for civilized peoples to deal with them as if they were normal. It is a letter written with great frankness, but exhibiting extraordinary patience. It gives the key to the whole Peace Treaty in this sentence: "The Allied and Associated Powers believe that they will be false to those who have given their all to save the freedom of the world if they consent to treat the war on any other basis than as a crime against humanity and right."

In response to the Germans' abundant references to Mr. Wilson's Fourteen Points and to the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and others, this letter, written by M. Clemenceau as President of the Peace Conference, quotes some things from Mr. Wilson which the Germans have forgotten. These are in a passage from the President's speech of April 6, 1918, in which he said that to Germany's assertion that force alone can decide there was only one response possible: "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust." The letter quotes also from Mr. Lloyd George a passage in which he says: "There is no security in any land without the certainty of punishment. There is no protection for life, property, or money in a state where the criminal is more powerful than the law. The law of nations is no exception. . . . There have been many times in the history of the world criminal states. We are dealing with one of them now. There will always be criminal states until the reward of international crime becomes too precarious to make it profitable, and the punishment of international crime becomes too sure to make it attractive." The letter also quotes from M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando, to show that already during the war the Allies were seeking justice—"justice for the dead and wounded . . . justice for the peoples who now stagger under war debts, . . . justice for those millions whose homes and lands

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and property German savagery has spoliated and destroyed."

The letter not only reviews in simple and clear language the crime of Germany in beginning the war, not only her crimes of frightfulness, of introducing poisonous gas and long-distance bombing of towns, and of massacring passengers and civilian sailors in mid-ocean, but also the crimes which Germany committed when she "ruined the industries, the mines, and the machinery of neighboring countries, not during battle, but with the deliberate and calculated purpose of enabling her own industries to seize their markets before their industries could recover from the devastation thus wantonly inflicted upon them." The letter points out that if Germany now suffers hardships they are hardships which she has brought upon herself, and this sentence ought to be written where all who pass may read:

> If the German people themselves, or any other nation, are to be deterred from following the footsteps of Prussia; if mankind is to be lifted out of the belief that war for selfish ends is legitimate to any state; if the old era is to be left behind, and nations as well as individuals are to be brought beneath the reign of law; even if there is to be early reconciliation and appeasement, it will be because those responsible for concluding the war have had the courage to see that justice is not deflected for the sake of a convenient peace.

This letter, free from bitterness, but equally free from soft sentimentalism, points out that a change in the form of government in Germany is not enough to effect the settlement of the war itself. The German revolution did not appear until defeat had wiped out all German hope of profit from war. Until then the German people supported the war, voted credits, obeyed every order, however savage, and shared the responsibility of their Government. They would have acclaimed victory as they acclaimed the outbreak of the war. "They cannot now pretend, having changed their rulers after the war was lost, that it is justice that they should escape the consequences of their deed. The Allied and Associated Powers," concludes the spokesman of the Peace Conference, "therefore believe that the peace they have proposed is fundamentally a peace of justice."

IF THE GERMANS DO NOT SIGN

Thus has gone to the Germans what M. Clemenceau declares to be the Peace Conference's last word. A decision by Germany either for or against signing the Treaty must be reached, she was informed, by June 23. It is not inconceivable that there should be some extension of time, but there does not seem to be any ground for expectation that there will be an extension of negotiations. If the peace is not signed, Germany was notified, the armistice will terminate and the Powers will take such steps as they think needful to enforce their terms.

COLLEGE MEN IN THE WAR

A TYPICAL VICTORY COMMENCEMENT TRIBUTE

OFFERED AT THE EXERCISES AT HAMILTON COLLEGE JUNE 16, 1919, BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

This year at Commencement time there will have been many tributes to college men in the war. This by Senator Davenport, who is Professor of Law and Civil Polity at Hamilton College, is typical. What he says of the men of the college at Clinton, New York, is equally applicable to those of hundreds of other American colleges. More than that—since the college men of this country are representative young men, its substance is true of the whole of the young manhood of America.—THE EDITORS.

> "The years go fast in Oxford, the golden years and gay,
> The hoary colleges look down on careless boys at play.
> But when the bugle sounded war, they put their games away.
>
> They left the peaceful river, the cricket ground, the quad,
> The shaven lawns of Oxford, to seek a bloody sod.
> They gave their merry youth away for country and for God."

SO it was with the men of Hamilton and with all the college men of America in the great war, the living and the dead. One morning, care-free and glad of heart in the glory of their youth. The next, setting forth upon the great adventure, with resolution on their serious faces, willing and unafraid. It was not all the way the enthusiasm of devotion. There were hours, they have told us, when the fires of idealism burned low. There were nights of terror and days of strain and darkness, when the simple prayer of the humble homesick soul was: "Make me a soldier, Lord!" "Make me a man, O Lord!" "Help me to die, O Lord!" But out of the experience of despondency and doubt there grew the calm, the confidence, the grim endurance, the consciousness of responsibility and power.

No one who has looked upon the great marching columns returned from France can have any other feeling than that of confident assurance that the war has chastened and strengthened the young fighting breed of America. It is evident that they all, like Alan Seeger, feel their manhood keenly. Strangely enough, after all our fears and forebodings of the frailty of mankind, the greatest success of the war has been human personality. At one time or another, in the matter of the armies of the free nations, preparation has failed, guns have failed, planes have failed, governments have failed, but the human spirit has not failed. Whether it be the superb and historic genius of Joffre and Foch, without which the war could never have been won by the soldiers of freedom, or whether it be the marvelous skill and physical and moral endurance of the plain man, in the sky, in the trenches, under the sea, the human race may well lift its head high. There has been no greater level of achievement among the sons of men. As for the American people, they have been hard put to it to know whether to admire more the valor and the leadership of many a splendid young officer, or the amazing every-day daring and efficiency such as was exemplified by the plain brawny Tennessee mountaineer who, having had detailed practice from boyhood in picking off squirrels in the tops of tall trees in the homeland by shooting them through the head so as not to mangle the meat, proceeded single-handed to pick off the members of a German machine-gun battalion, killing twenty-four, and with a few comrades making prisoners of 132 others, and being decorated therefor by the generalissimo of the Allied armies!

All is well with the human spirit while it can continuously endure such gigantic shock of mechanical forces, such agonies of mind and body, and come off more than conqueror! The human race never before demonstrated itself to be so thoroughly worth saving, and human progress towards the goal never before seemed to be so greatly worth having. And all this in spite of the fact that many—aye, most—of the governments of mankind had shown vast capacity to falter and bungle.

But the young manhood of America did not falter. They interpreted the real America to the world—the America of might and justice. They demonstrated that the flower of power is not brutality, but unselfishness; that the meek inherit the earth because they have the mental and moral muscle; that genuine altruism is life to spare, superb physiological reserve of body and brain seeking new channels for the outlet of its energies; that sympathy, gentleness, generosity, are the supreme manifestations of the survival of both the fittest and the best, whether in the strong man or the responsible state. Our young crusaders interpreted the real America to the world.

And now we have them back again; soon all who survive will be back again, melted into the life and merged into the

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organization of the hundred millions. How much we expect from them at home! By the grace of the spiritual energy and vision which they incarnate, neither Junkerism and militarism nor the blind forces of anarchistic democracy now sweeping across the world shall rule America. The experience of the war has disclosed two human groups whom the free nations must put under foot—the merely selfish men of power and cunning at the top, and the anarchistic communists at the bottom. And the war revealed also two human groups whom the free nations must at all costs protect and conserve—on the one hand, the exceptional men of organization and management and initiative and of a reasonable altruism; and, on the other hand, the great body of plain producers and workers who make up the bone and sinew of the nation in time of peace or war. By the grace of the spiritual energy and vision which our young soldiers of freedom incarnate, America is to become neither the exploiter's paradise nor the theater of "the bum's millennium."

We are to assume, I suppose, that no man can yet see, except by faith, how much of good is to come out of the recent giant conflict with evil, how much of hope out of the new covenant of peace. But at least not for America the so-called great social revolution! A larger measure of objective equality there will no doubt be; we cannot tell how much. But men are no more subjectively equal than they were before the war began, or than they will be when unnumbered centuries pass by. Following the biologic law of heredity, some men are superior and some men are inferior, and always will be, in counsel, in resourcefulness, in honorable dealing, and in self-sacrifice. The sons of Mary and the sons of Martha must continue to bear in far different degrees the burden of toil and discomfort, the weight of authority and power.

And so we are looking to our surviving young militant manhood, whom we happily have with us again, to help to conserve what the war has revealed as our most precious possession—the individual initiative of America; not by the old law of the jungle, the law of the survival of the fittest brute, but by the employment of those wiser and simpler social processes and safeguards which in modern life give individual initiative its chance to break through the crust of circumstance, and which protect the right of each by the might of all. Just as the deliberate initiative of the first transatlantic flier was protected and made effective for human advance by the organized fleet of American destroyers, so by more and more favorable social environment in the country at large will the natural aristocracy of America come up through to authority and power and the quality of governments cease to be inferior to the quality of the governed.

The spirit of the college we call Hamilton has always been the spirit of leadership and sacrifice. This was the spirit of Kirkland and Alexander Hamilton, and of the young soldiers of '61 to '65, who knew the call and marched away when Lincoln called for men. It is the spirit of her sons in civil life who have blazed the paths of peace. These all, like a cloud of witnesses, hover over this Commencement of victory. And the heart of the Alma Mater is touched with gladness in the glory that she shares. Those sons of hers who died, these sons of hers who live, "she brought them forth to live or die by freedom, justice, truth."

As for the *living*—

"They are but fragments of the Nation's splendor,
Handfuls of might amid a mighty host,
Yet she who saw them go with proud surrender
May surely claim to love them first and most."

As for the *fallen*—

"They who had all, gave all. Their half-writ story
Lies in the empty halls they knew so well;
But they, the knights of God, shall see his glory,
And find the Grail e'en in the fires of hell."

THE CASE OF CHINA

BY DR. C. T. WANG, DELEGATE OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH GREGORY MASON, STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

"THE peace of the whole world is endangered by the decision of the Peace Conference to give Japan the special rights and privileges in Shantung formerly held by Germany," said Dr. C. T. Wang, one of the most important members of the Chinese delegation to negotiate peace at Paris. "We intend to appeal from the decision of the Peace Conference to the League of Nations. If Japan is left in possession of these particular privileges in Shantung, that province will become an Oriental Alsace-Lorraine. If you Americans will just think how you would feel if Japan were awarded the State of California, you can imagine about how we feel as regards Shantung. Or, to use another illustration, how would the Belgians feel if Antwerp were awarded to Great Britain because the British soldiers were instrumental in driving the Germans out of Belgium?"

Dr. Wang was speaking without excitement, but with great gravity. We were in his office in the Hotel Lutetia in Paris. He was leaning his elbow on his desk, on which were conspicuous a beautiful jade ash-tray and several copies of The Outlook. His pleasant and very intelligent face looks older than his years. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1910, and before we began to talk politics he tried to find if we had not some mutual college acquaintances. He had not much success until he mentioned "Ted" Coy, Walter Logan, and Harry Van Sinderen, all famous athletes in Dr. Wang's time at Yale. Although he is one of the youngest members of the distinguished group of diplomats which the Peace Conference brought together in Paris, he is accounted one of the most able.

"The Chinese people," said Dr. Wang, "are very slow to wrath, but they are also very slow to forget an injury. They never forgave the Manchus for their invasion. And they bided their time till the day came when they were strong enough to kick the Manchus off the Dragon throne. I fear they will never forget the Japanese occupation of Shantung, which will be considered by the masses as an unwarrantable invasion. And from this feeling may come a disturbance which will shake the peace of the whole Far East.

"But the danger is not to China alone," Dr. Wang continued; "the whole world ought to open its eyes. The creation of this special position for Japan in Shantung is a long step toward a very dangerous degree of Japanese domination in all China. Suppose Japan gets her hand on China's vastly rich mineral resources, and suppose she begins to train and direct the great reservoir of man power found in China's population of four hundred million. Can you not see that there would be a menace to the world much more serious than Germany could ever be?"

"You think there is a dangerous military spirit in Japan?" I asked.

"There certainly is," replied the distinguished Chinese delegate, without hesitation.

"Let me say that I have very many Japanese friends, especially among the Christian Japanese, for I am a Christian myself. But the unpleasant fact remains that the Japanese Government is moved by a spirit of militarism, imperialism, and all those things which have come to be called Prussian. Really, I am very much worried about the effect of this decision on the people of China. Perhaps there will be some horrible reaction, pos-

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sibly an uprising of monarchists with the aim of breaking down all the last walls between us and Japan and accepting the Japanese as the avowed directors of the destinies of the two great Oriental peoples. Or perhaps general anarchy. You see, Shantung is the cradle of China's civilization. It was the birthplace of her two greatest sages—Confucius and Mencius. The seventy-third direct descendant of Confucius, whose name is Kung Hsiang-ko, is now on his way to Paris to plead that this holy land of the Chinese people be kept Chinese.

"There are more than thirty-eight million people in Shantung, or nearly as many as there are in France. The population is so dense and the economic preponderance of Shantung so marked in North China that the allotment of special interests to the Japanese seems bound to lead to unwarranted exploitation of the Chinese inhabitants and unwarranted interference in our commercial affairs."

Dr. Wang here produced a map of China. But before indicating with a pencil the localities affected by the Japanese claims he reviewed the manner in which Germany had originally sunk its claws into Shantung. He recalled how two German missionaries were killed in China, how even after their families had been indemnified and the murderer punished the German Government used the killing as a pretext for demanding a ninety-nine-year lease on the territory of Kiaochau with the harbor of Tsingtao, the Trans-Shantung Railway (known as the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway or Kiaochau-Tsinan Railway), and other railway as well as mining rights in that province.

"You can see what a serious fix we are in," observed Dr. Wang, "if you look at this map. Through the Trans-Shantung Railway, with its western terminus at the provincial capital of Tsinan, where it flanks the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Japan will control all of Shantung and menace the northern half of this vital trunk line as well. Next, by financing, constructing, and supplying the materials for the first of two other railway lines, *i. e.*, a line from the city of Kaomi, on the Trans-Shantung Railway, to a strategic point dominating the southern section of the same Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Japan will virtually dominate the great rail artery binding Tientsin (the port of Peking) and North China with the Yangtze Valley and South China.

"The next step will be by financing the second of the two railway lines—*i. e.*, a road practically extending the Trans-Shantung Railway from Tsinan, where it will cut the Tientsin-Pukow trunk line, to a point to the west on the Peking-Hankow line—Japan will flank the other of the two main lines which connect Peking and North China with central and southern China.

"Remember, too, that Japan controls the railway systems in South Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia, and you will realize what a grip Japan will have on the rail arteries of China north of the Yangtze. That means that Peking will be isolated. Although the British force which co-operated in reducing German ports at Tsingtao landed directly before their objective, the Japanese landed at Lungkow, 150 miles to the north, and sent a strong force to Tsinan, 280 miles inland, to the west of Kiaochau. They are still keeping troops at Lungkow and Tsinan. At any time, therefore, the Japanese can close their pincers and nip Peking. Finally, Peking can be blockaded by sea also, since the Japanese stronghold at Port Arthur dominates the whole Gulf of Pechihli and the port of Tientsin.

"Incidentally," Dr. Wang continued, "though China views all foreign occupation of these territories as derogating from her own territorial integrity, it is worth pointing out that the value of the British stronghold of Weihaiwei might be much diminished if the Power holding Port Arthur were to get its hands on either Chefoo or Lungkow, both of which are to the 'strategic rear' of the British leasehold.

"To see Japan given this territory merely because she wrested it from Germany is pretty hard when one knows that China was willing to declare war on Germany in 1914 in order to attack the Germans in Kiaochau, and also again in 1915, but that both times the opposition of Japan induced the Great Powers to demand that China remain neutral."

"But of course," I reminded Dr. Wang, "Japan has solemnly promised to give back to China all but a bare foothold for herself in Shantung."

"No doubt," he replied, "Japan will give us back most of the rocky barren hillsides, and keep the rich places and the strategic points for herself. She will give us back the shells and keep the oysters."

I asked a question about the status of the famous Twenty-one Demands, which Japan presented to China in 1915, and

DR. C. T. WANG

This autographed portrait of Dr. Wang was given by him to Mr. Mason

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which even many Japanese to-day admit exceeded the bounds of modest ambition.

"The Twenty-one Demands," said Dr. Wang, "are still likely to be enforced against China unless the Allies make Japan renounce this programme of imperialism. You understand the Twenty-one Demands as well as I do, and there is no use reviewing them all here. Suffice it to say that their purpose is to give Japan ultimate domination of Chinese commerce, natural resources, railways, finance, military resources, and governmental affairs generally. It seems almost superfluous to point out what a danger there is here again to the whole world if Japan is allowed to achieve her aim.

"On this I repeat that we look for justice from the League of Nations. We Chinese point out that we agreed to the Twenty-one Demands under duress at a time when all the great Allied Powers were too busy fighting Germany to help us. We claim that the acceptance of President Wilson's Fourteen Points as a programme for war and peace by Japan as one of the Allies abrogated the forced treaty of 1915 between Japan and China; the whole spirit of that treaty being contrary to the Wilsonian principles.

"You know, the idea of the League of Nations," Dr. Wang remarked, with a smile, "appeals naturally to us Chinese. Confucius was the originator of the idea. Only, instead of the League of Nations, he called it the *Ta Tung Shih Chieh*. Japan's favorite claim that she is a sort of guardian for the whole Far East by divine right will have to be relegated to the background now that we have the League of Nations."

"Well, what do you Chinese think about the claim Japan pressed before the Peace Conference for the recognition of the equality of all nations, Dr. Wang?"

The Chinese Yale man smiled his contagious smile again as he replied:

"China knows that equality of races forms the foundation of the League of Nations. Japan's demand to include such a phrase in the Covenant was pure camouflage. It was a smoke-screen to cover a real objective. The idea was to press this hard, knowing that President Wilson would refuse it; but after he had refused it the Japanese then pointed to Kiaochau, and said, 'Well, give us that, anyhow.' And President Wilson said, 'Well, I guess we'll have to give those Japanese *something*.'"

"You spoke a minute ago, Dr. Wang, of the possibility of anarchy developing in China as a result of disappointment over the outcome of the Peace Conference. Have you any Chinese Bolsheviki?"

"I was not thinking of Bolshevism, which is not anarchy, although the two things are often confused," Dr. Wang answered. "I was thinking of possible sporadic outbreaks which may occur in my country, the result of local dissatisfaction with the success of Japanese attempts to meddle in China. No, there is at present no inclination toward Bolshevism in China. You know, a distinguished statesman, Wang An-shih, of the Sung Dynasty, tried a form of state Socialism eight hundred years ago, and it failed. Remember, Bolshevism is a product of capitalistic oppression. China, as every Western student knows, has no oppressive capitalism. But Japan has that very thing and is in great danger of developing Bolshevism. The Japanese aristocracy is trembling in its boots to-day lest the tables be turned, as they were turned in Russia, and the Japanese aristocracy be plunged to the depths now occupied by the Japanese laboring classes."

"What effect might the success of Bolshevism in Japan have on Japanese relations with Russia and Germany, Dr. Wang?"

The Chinese delegate laughed and got up to pace the floor. "I very well remember your interview in The Outlook with the Japanese Premier, Count Terauchi, in which he spoke frankly of a possible German-Russian-Japanese alliance. Undoubtedly such an alliance is a possibility against which the rest of us must be on guard. China would be in a very uncomfortable predicament before such a triple alliance. But the chances of that alliance are much greater if you have reactionary and autocratic governments in all three of those countries, such as you have in Japan to-day. Undoubtedly countries ruled by Bolshevist governments are drawn into alliances with each other, but those alliances are not so dangerous to other countries as the alliances between reactionary governments of the old type. I believe that a good many people are unnecessarily afraid of Bolshevism, and I believe that a good many people are unnecessarily suspicious of Russia. I believe in Russia. I believe she has a big future. I like and I admire the Russian people."

In response to a question about recent developments in Korea, Dr. Wang said:

"There is a great deal of unrest in Korea. The people are agitating for the right to govern themselves. But of course China can have nothing to do with this movement."

The discussion then turned to the local affairs of China.

Dr. Wang declared that prospects are bright for a growth of better relations between the north and south of China, "in spite of Japan's efforts to keep the two elements apart, Japan backing the north against the south as usual." It is an interesting fact that Dr. Wang, like all the other Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference, is from South China, which has in most periods of Chinese history produced the brightest minds.

Dr. Wang believes that Germany has little future in China. Two thousand Germans were sent home a few months ago, and there are now few Teutons left in the Oriental Republic, except a handful of missionaries. He reports that the campaign against opium is going on apace. Recently three million dollars' worth of the drug was burned. It is an interesting coincidence that Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Hungary all refused to sign or ratify the anti-opium agreement of 1912, while of the nations which later became allied against those Powers in war Serbia alone did not sign.

The distinguished Chinese concluded this interview with a plea that China be allowed and assisted to work out her own destiny unhampered by foreign interference.

"I would like through your paper," Dr. Wang said, "to appeal to the American people for their sympathy in our efforts to get on our own feet. America has always been a sympathetic friend of China.

"China wants to get out of the stage of semi-dependence on foreign Powers. Think of the spheres of influence these Powers claim in China by cutting up portions of China within which the Powers claimed rights to enjoy reserved territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive rights and privileges. Imagine the presence of foreign soldiers in Peking and sundry other places, some by treaty rights, but most of them with no rights at all. Although China is a full-fledged member of the Universal Postal Union since 1914, yet there are numerous foreign post offices in China. Then again important and strategic points on the coast are being held by foreign Powers as leased territories where they have built forts and stationed troops. China sends her exports to foreign countries subject to the tariff rates of the various countries concerned, and yet she is forced to levy only a uniform five per cent on her imports. Finally, foreigners living in China do not come under the Chinese laws. They enjoy what is known as extraterritoriality. With such handicaps you can well imagine the difficulties which China has to face in solving her problems.

"This is an anomalous state of affairs, constituting in China a virtual *imperium in imperio*, a real menace to the territorial integrity and political independence of China. We are not blaming you for this condition. It came about through our own deplorable weakness and backwardness. We desire on our part to bring about reforms, and we ask that you assist us in our reconstruction.

"If you respond to this appeal to your generosity, you will help China along the road to progress more than any of you can realize. And under the League of Nations there will be less need than ever for the exercise of these peculiar rights you have held so long.

"China is looming up," concluded Dr. Wang. "Slowly but surely the people are awakening. Slowly but surely she is climbing back to a position in the first rank of civilized nations, a position as honorable and dignified as she held when western Europe was in darkness."

Paris, May 14.

This article will be followed by an authorized interview which Mr. Mason had with the Marquis Kimmochi Saionji, First Delegate of Japan to the Peace Conference. It is entitled "Japan and the Peace."

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AN INDIAN FAMILY RESUMING POSSESSION OF THE RESTORED LANDS ON CHRISTMAS DAY

THE WINNING OF AN INDIAN RESERVATION

HOW THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND FRANK MEAD RESTORED THE MOJAVE-APACHES TO THEIR OWN

BY NATALIE CURTIS

"THE sacredness of treaties"—ask the American Indian what he knows about scraps of paper! There was one occasion, however, when Theodore Roosevelt, as President, restored the faith of the Indians in Government promises and compelled the fulfillment of the pledged word of the United States.

It was one of those stifling days in late August when all New York panted and closed blinds sought to shut in the shadow of the past night's relief. I had been summoned from Long Island into the city on a mysterious errand—I did not know for what, I was only told that I must come. In the apartment of my friend Mrs. Osgood Mason, well known for her warm interest in human problems and her charity of heart, we looked from the window at a crowd that had assembled without. Standing before the front door, in the midst of the crowd, we saw an old friend—Frank Mead—fresh from the West, with the breath of the Arizona desert still upon him. Behind him in the crowd was a darker face looking out above an enormous black-and-white Apache basket urn. This it was that had attracted the eager throng of small boys, for the man with the basket was an American Indian.

We ran to open the door. "My friend Pelia" (pronounced Pe-*lee*-a), said Mr. Mead, as the Indian followed him into the hall—"a Mojave-Apache chief. Come in, Pelia," and in they stepped, the Indian close behind Mr. Mead like a silent shadow. Pelia was awed—a little stunned by all the strange new things that he had seen and the curiosity that he had unwittingly evoked on his long journey eastward; he moved wide-eyed, as if in a dream; Mr. Mead was evidently his only link with reality—the reality of his native Arizona.

When the door was shut and Pelia had been induced to sit down—stiffly, his basket still in both hands—our friend began in his direct and straight-to-the-point way:

"I have brought him to see President Roosevelt. I found his people starving in the desert. They are homeless, they must have land, and they must have it before winter comes on. We must get straight to the President and tell him the whole story. I know that he will act, and act quickly." It was evidently to help in this mission that I had been summoned to the city.

"You see," Mr. Mead went on, "it was like this: Back in the '60's and '70's these Indians, like their neighbors the Apaches, were at war with the United States. Settlers were pushing through their territory, railways were being built, and the Indians were defending their country against what they felt to be invasion. At last, about 1874, the Mojaves were conquered and placed on a reservation with the Apaches in San Carlos County, since which time they've been called 'Mojave-Apaches.' Now the Mojaves were promised that if they would stay peaceably at San Carlos and send their children to school they would be allowed, when civilized, to go back to their lands in the Verde Valley. These were good lands—remarkably good for Arizona—near the Verde River and commanding a good water supply; a beautiful country. The Indians faithfully kept their pledge, complying absolutely with the Government's demands. When some ten years had passed, and the children were grown, they sent word to Washington asking to be allowed to return to their own lands. There was no reply. The years dragged on, the Indians sending repeated appeals for permission to go back to their homes. After twenty-nine years they picked themselves up and

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without assistance from the Government in any way they started home. On horseback, in wagons, and afoot, they set off across mountains and deserts. They reached the hills overlooking their fertile lands and gazed again on their beloved Verde Valley. But they hardly knew it. It was completely taken up by white settlers.

"Heartbroken, the Indians camped in the desert, sending appeal after appeal to Washington. But Washington was deaf. Four years, four whole years, that little band of faithful people waited, half-

PELIA'S WIFE THANKING MRS. MASON ON CHRISTMAS DAY FOR HER HELP IN GETTING BACK THE TRIBAL LANDS

starving and without help—waited with an Indian's faith that a promise made would be fulfilled. Four years! Meanwhile they starved. They lived on cactus fruit and field mice, but they starved.

"I heard about them while I was in California and went to see for myself. There they were, huddled on the desert overlooking their lands, now all white people's farms. Winter would be coming on, with cold in the hills. There was just one thing to do—to bring the Chief straight to Roosevelt. So here we are. And the next question is: Can you get us an appointment with the President?"

Here they were, indeed; but it had been no easy task to get Pelia safely out of Arizona. The settlers had heard that the Indians were waiting for the land. Perhaps they had sent their own side of the story to Washington, paralyzing action in behalf of the Mojave-Apaches. It was, after all, not altogether the white farmers' fault. They had found vacant lands with surprisingly fertile possibilities for Arizona, and, after the nature of West-bound settlers in the early days, they had squatted in the valley, irrigated and improved it, and they very naturally had no notion of giving up the fruits of their toil. The situation was a logical outcome of conditions born when the continent was young and when the problem at that time before the Government was not how to get land enough for the people but people enough for the land. Mr. Mead had been warned that if he tried to take an Indian out of Arizona to tell his grievance he would be "potted" and dropped into one of those receptive canyons that yawned so invitingly for *caches* of that kind; and no one would ever find him but a coyote.

How to get Pelia to the railway without the white people knowing it? The road from the Indians' camp lay straight through the settlers' land. But Mr. Mead did not hesitate. Everybody carries his camp bedding in that rough country. It was not difficult to cover Pelia (a modern Cleopatra!) with a pack of blankets and drive with this animated though innocent-looking camp outfit to the railway. Once past the farms, all had been well.

While Mr. Mead talked Pelia had been silent. Indeed, he spoke little English. But we saw in his earnest face that there was just one thought which possessed all his being—land for his people! He was grave, quiet, and utterly self-controlled, but there was a wistful sadness in his eyes that tinged his face with a gentle stoicism. We examined with interest his beautiful basket, the work of his tribe. It was a present to the President. Pelia had carried it across the continent, and it seemed as though he would not set it down until he had placed it in the hands of the Great Chief in whom lay all the hopes of his people, the Chief who would give back to the Indians their most sacred right, the right to live in the land of their fathers.

The very next day found me again on Long Island, seated next to an old family friend, a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt.

"Could you get an informal letter immediately and directly to the President?" I asked. "Could you see that he gets it at once *himself?* Inclose it in a letter from yourself, and let me know his answer—how soon he can see the Indian chief?"

Deeply in sympathy with the needs of the landless Mojave-Apaches, she at once took the matter up, and the next day I received a letter from Mr. Roosevelt's secretary—the President would see Mr. Mead and the Indian chief the very next week at Oyster Bay.

Meanwhile Pelia was persuaded to relinquish his basket and go about with Mr. Mead and Mrs. Mason to see something of the big Eastern world. Stunned and bewildered by the sights and sounds that beat like madness on his eyes and ears, he was narrowly saved from being run over when he stood, open-mouthed, under the elevated railway watching the trains pass over his head. He had seen trains on the ground, and that was wonderful enough. Now he saw them in the air. His gestures describing these layers of horizontal locomotion were unforgetable.

But on being taken to a sky-scraper his astonishment became acute. It was impossible to explain to him beforehand the nature of an elevator. Suddenly he was shot into the air! Most trains, even when they ran in the air, stayed horizontal, but this one was perpendicular! His eyes started, his knees bent limply, and with open mouth he laid his hand on the pit of his stomach and crouched back against the wall of the car. It was an alarming episode.

One day he came to my home on Long Island to see the Great Waters, "so big," we told him, "that a man standing on one side could not see the other side"—an incredible statement to offer an Indian from arid Arizona. But for once the white man had told the truth, and Pelia's whole being was hushed with reverence before what he felt to be a manifestation of the Supreme Power. We let him stand alone and apart, gazing upon that infinity of water; nor did we break in upon his quiet meditation, for we knew that in it lay a prayer to the holy mystery that, to the Indian, lies behind all life.

Later in the day we found him transfixed again, but this time with far different emotions. It was the fashionable bathing hour, and for once Pelia's poise, his quiet dignity, his self-control, and even his irreproachable Indian manners were swept out to sea. Each bather, as he or she waddled, minced, or capered to the ocean's rim, caused Pelia a spasm of new mirth. Why the white man should wear clothes into the water was the first comedy; and, if he must wear clothes, why such fantastic ones? I had always thought a group of bathers rather a pitiful than a comic sight; but to Pelia the slumping shoulders, the poor misshapen feet, the startling *embonpoint* in unexpected places, the surprisingly massive underpinning in thin people, and, on the other hand, the thin sticks that bravely upheld fat people—all the remorseless display of the effects of our false standards and of our unnatural methods of living and of dressing—this, that seemed to me nature's quiet way of pointing at her erring children the finger of scorn, was to the Indian the most excruciating display of humor

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that had ever met his gaze. Of all the strange things that he had seen since he had left the Arizona deserts, the "tired business man" and his wife going in bathing was the most unbelievable.

At last came the fateful day for the climax of Pelia's Eastern drama. Mrs. Mason, the kind and motherly friend with whom the Indian stayed in New York, saw to it that the chief was well soaped and combed for his visit to the President. His new red necktie, the pride of his life, was tied with care. There was something touching in the fact that this Indian, whose faith in the white man had been so sorely tried, now trusted with such childlike simplicity his new friends. Pelia even submitted unmurmuringly to the strange administrations of a nail-file, and he was brushed from his shining black hair to his slender Indian feet.

But by this time the reader is asking, Who is Frank Mead? Mr. Mead is one of those practical idealists who possesses—as did Theodore Roosevelt—the faculty for seeing instantly what can be actually achieved in a given situation. An architect by profession, he has nevertheless given much of his life to unselfish, unrecognized, and unrewarded work for the American Indian. Again like Mr. Roosevelt, he has the power of quick, positive, and incisive action. Within two weeks of his decision in the Arizona desert to bring the case of the Mojave-Apaches to the President he stood with the Indian chief at Sagamore Hill, an arrow shot straight to its mark.

Pelia was grave, reverent, earnest. The beautiful big basket was quietly but solemnly presented to the Great White Chief, and then, in a few simple words, the pitiful tale was told.

"We believe," said Pelia, "that the Great White Father will not leave his Indian children helpless. We always believed. We still believe."

"Of course these people must be helped, and helped at once," said Mr. Roosevelt. "The only question now is, how to do it?"

Doubtless he knew as well as Mr. Mead that if the matter were submitted to the usual Government routine another generation of Indians might pass away before the land could be won back for the Mojave-Apaches! For Mr. Roosevelt was fond of narrating the instance of how a Government agent who had applied for a stove to warm the hospital for the winter acknowledged the final answer to his request with the words, "The stove is here. So is spring."

Mr. Mead knew Mr. Roosevelt's character. He knew that if he had a practical working plan to submit, the President would take it up at once, put his own shoulder to the wheel, and compel results. Before leaving Arizona with the chief, Mr. Mead had carefully investigated the whole situation. He had brought with him maps, drawings, and estimates. It was only just, he averred, that the settlers should be fully paid for all the improvements that they had put into the land and for the labor of their years of settlement. With this money they should be induced to move off and find homes elsewhere. The fertile tract in the Lower Verde Valley where the abandoned Camp McDowell military reservation had been situated could be secured for the Indians.

"Capital!" said Mr. Roosevelt, when all these accurate data were spread before him. With characteristic immediateness of vision, Roosevelt saw that the man who had such intimate knowledge of the whole situation would probably be the only person who could achieve quick results. The plan was soon formulated. Mr. Mead should return with the chief and should buy off the settlers. Mr. Roosevelt would see that the money was appropriated.

"You will act as *my* agent," said the President. "I will take this whole question up myself with the proper officials. Mr. Mead, you get the Indians' land. Chief, tell your people that the White Chief will see that they have justice."

Red tape? It never tied Theodore Roosevelt's hands for one moment. The incisive power of his will acted like shears, cutting all semblance of red tape to shreds. Doubtless Mr. Roosevelt felt that if the United States had made a promise to its wards, some thirty-odd years was a long enough time in which to fulfill it. The expectant Indians, whose patience and whose faith had been put to such a weary test, should not now wait one hour longer than was necessary—not while Theodore Roosevelt was President!

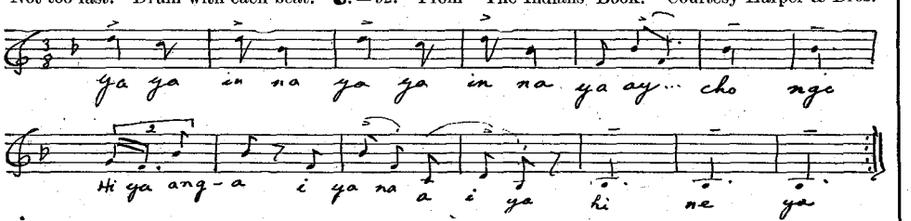
Before long Pelia and Mr. Mead were on their way back to Arizona. The Indian, childlike, was full of quiet gladness. But for Mr. Mead the prospect was not an easy one. He did not know just what would be the temper of the settlers—or perhaps he knew only too well. He was determined that the Government should not be "gouged" in the estimate of the improvements. He was equally determined that there should be no bad blood between the white men and the Indians. It would make the story quite too long to tell the details of how Mr. Mead won not only the co-operation but also the positive good will of the settlers; of how he got back the Indian land for the Government at an even less figure than his original estimate; and how he was able to return quite a slice of the Government appropriation. Courage and tact, a thorough knowledge of the West and of Western men, and the fact that he knew how to "pull a gun" as quickly and aim as true as the best of them, drew forth the opinion, "He ain't no Eastern clerk. He's a real man."

It is a fact that life in the West does produce "real men." We may never know how much Theodore Roosevelt owed his power of action and his driving force to the stimulus of those early days on a cattle ranch. The exhilaration of the climate near the Great Divide keeps men awake and spurs them to deeds. (If Washington had been perched within the neighborhood of Pike's Peak instead of having been sunk in a sluggish, swampish

MOJAVE-APACHE DANCE-SONG (Circling Dance)

Indian vowel-sounds are pronounced as in Continental languages. Recorded by Natalie Curtis.

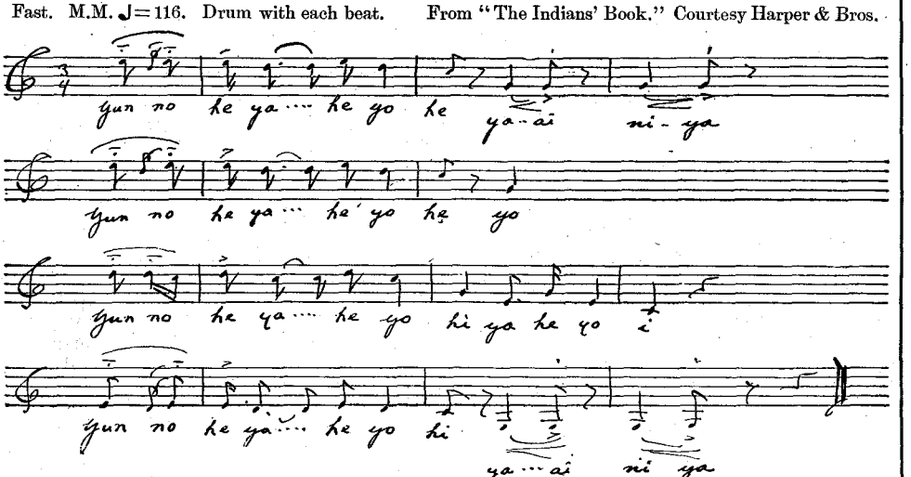
Not too fast. Drum with each beat. ♩.=92. From "The Indians' Book." Courtesy Harper & Bros.



MOJAVE-APACHE DANCE-SONG (Social Walking-Dance)

Indian vowels given Continental sound. Recorded by Natalie Curtis.

Fast. M.M. ♩=116. Drum with each beat. From "The Indians' Book." Courtesy Harper & Bros.



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flat, who knows but that red tape might unwind as steadily and swiftly as a stock ticker?)

As it was, Washington held up its hands in amazement at the speed with which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Mead had put through the Arizona transaction. Rarely in the history of the Indian Bureau (I think this was the sweeping assertion) had a "deal" for the Indians been consummated so swiftly, so informally, and with so little expense. Roosevelt himself was "de-lighted!" He declared that Mr. Mead must be retained in some way in work for the Indian.

"I don't know if there's any vacancy that you could immediately fill in the Government Indian Service," said Mr. Roosevelt, "but I want you to go right on working for the Indians, and of course your expenses must be paid, you must have the proper authority, and you must have some kind of a salary, so that you will not be at a loss." For all Mr. Mead's efforts for the good of the Indian prior to this time had been made at his own personal expense.

Mr. Roosevelt did not ponder long. If there were no vacant office in Indian affairs appropriate to what he wanted Mr. Mead to do, he had no doubt that it lay in his prerogative to create one. He would *make* a new office and appoint Mr. Mead to it.

"You will be *my* agent," Mr. Roosevelt repeated to Mr. Mead, "and you will report directly to me."

He had again cut red tape into ribbons, and I think there must have been a twinkle in those keen though earnest eyes of his when the title of "Special Supervisor" was presented to Mr. Mead with the new office.

It was Christmas Day when Mrs. Mason and I drove in a canvas-topped cart through the Arizona desert to Camp McDowell, where was situated the new reservation of the Mojave-Apaches. Pelia and his wife had driven in to the railway at Phœnix to meet us. Mr. Mead was personally conducting us to the house of the missionary agent on the reservation, and our visit to the Indians had the warmth of a home-coming.

On the way we met a white man on a splendid black horse. "Say, Mr. Mead," he called, "if the ladies in your party want to ride while they're on the reservation, I've gentled two ponies in my string and they can have 'em to use as long as they like." This was the man who had threatened to shoot Mr. Mead if he took Pelia East!

That afternoon Mr. Mead rode with Pelia to each farm now turned over to the Indians by the settlers. The Mojave-Apaches could still hardly believe that the white men were really going. The Indians took the land in communal tribal ownership, and the portions were allotted to the different families by the chief. Mr. Mead noticed that Pelia had taken the worst parcel for himself.

"Why is this?" said Mr. Mead. "You're the chief. You should have the best land."

"I am the chief," said Pelia, "and therefore I must see that all my people are content. They are beginning a new life. If the whole band is to be happy, then every man in it must be satisfied. I give the best land to the growlers." I know of no better instance of far-sighted sagacity in leadership.

As the Indians moved across the reservation with Mr. Mead, looking over each abandoned farm, it seemed as though a miracle had indeed been wrought. It was the miracle of personality. Two dominant wills had turned the despair of the Indians into a great hope.

That night the Mojave-Apaches gathered for a great dance in honor of their "savior," as they called Mr. Mead. Indians of neighboring tribes had ridden over to rejoice with them. It was a ceremony of thanksgiving for their land. A huge bonfire burned on the open desert; its flames seemed to lick the deep blue-purple of the sky. Brilliant moonlight—such moonlight as Easterners have never seen—touched cactus and mesquite and lit the horizon line of hills. Around the fire the Indians moved with rhythmic step, a great circle of singing humanity silhouetted against the blaze. The song beat on the desert stillness with the pound of the drum till it seemed as though the heart of the "earth-mother" herself were throbbing in gladness for her children. Every now and then the rhythm changed, and men and women in groups of three moved backward and forward into the flare of the firelight and out into the peace of the moonlight in the social "walking-dance" of the Apaches. All night they danced and for three days they rejoiced. "We have our land," they said; "we are men again."

For once, the country's promise to the native Americans had been rescued from the Nation's scrap-basket by Theodore Roosevelt.

AMERICA IN CAMBRIDGE

BY ARTHUR E. SHIPLEY

MASTER OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY

"O name of Cambridge, O most pleasant sound!
Deep in my heart the love of thee is found."
—*Abraham Cowley* (*1618–1667*).

DURING last autumn, from Washington to Minneapolis and from Houston to Boston, I preached a crusade. Perhaps I might venture to quote from the speech, somewhat amended, which I made to the Faculty of the University of Chicago on Friday, November 8, 1918:

> I am extraordinarily anxious to do something about demobilization in the American Army. Already we are receiving in England a considerable number of gentlemen from what we used to call the colonies, but we now use the longer expression, "from his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas," which means the same thing. A number of these gentlemen are already studying with us. We have prepared a number of short courses for officers, and we are prepared to give after a term or two terms' residence some sort of certificate signed by the teacher. I might remark that professors are comparatively rare in English universities. Most teaching is done by men who have not that title. The certificates will be signed by some accredited teachers, and we hope that American universities will recognize them as "credits" helping toward the final degree.
>
> We at Cambridge want to get hold of your soldier boys. Peace has not come yet, in spite of the evening papers; but you won't want as many of your officers in France during the armistice period as you have now. Let them come to some one of our universities for a few months or, perhaps, years. The tragedy of these Allies' boys' lives—I know it because I live among them—is that they have lost their education. Many of them didn't really know what education was, and yet they told me that that was what they felt most in this war. So I do earnestly hope, as I told the War Office folk in Washington, that some provision will be made for your young men to come, whenever they can, to all the universities of the Allies, to get the education they seek.

Well, my crusade has succeeded. Some three weeks ago a couple of thousand American students came to our island, and a week later two hundred arrived in Cambridge. Their arrival wasn't, of course, exactly when or how they and we wanted. To begin with, they turned up at 3 A.M. on a cold March morning and had nowhere to lay their heads. Then, again, we should have preferred to have them dribbling in in small numbers, say ten a day, as accommodation is extraordinarily scarce at present in Cambridge. Finally, they arrived only a day or two before the commencement of the Easter vacation, and it required some "wangling," in which the Master of Emmanuel took a leading part, to persuade our University teachers to rise to the occasion. However, they did rise, as they always do rise, and short courses of lectures were arranged, which began on March 10, in a very great variety of subjects. These were

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CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED

SOME OF THE FLAGS THAT WERE CARRIED IN THE PARADE

Photographs by Paul Thompson

EX-SECRETARY McADOO AND "BIG BILL" EDWARDS MARCHING WITH BOY SCOUTS

"BOY SCOUTS' WEEK"—A TYPICAL PARADE OF THE ORGANIZATION, IN NEW YORK CITY

All over the country parades similar to the one shown in the above pictures were seen during the week's campaign for rousing interest in and helping the Boy Scouts

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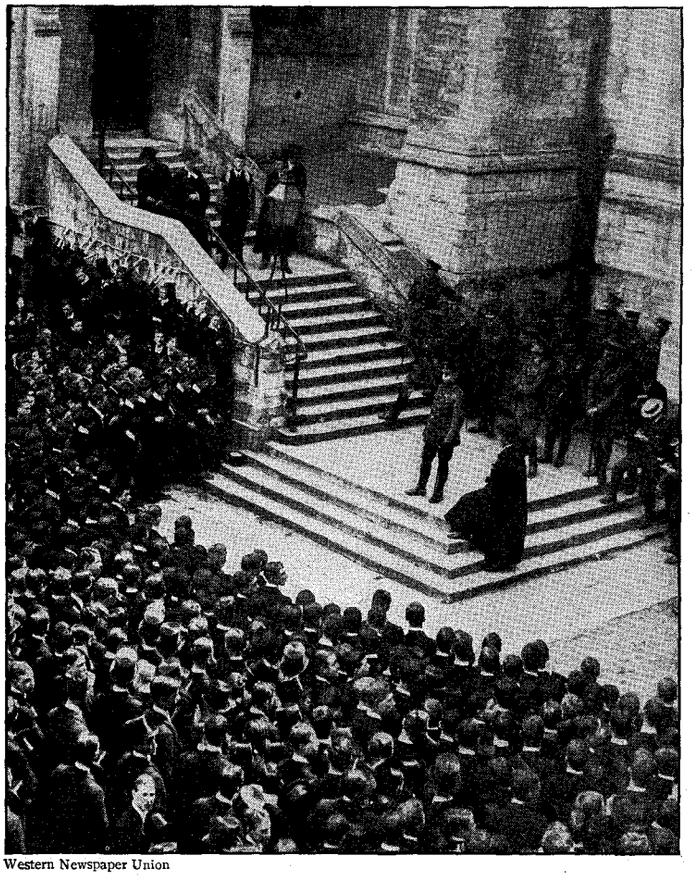
International Film Service

SPEAKER GILLETT SIGNING THE SUFFRAGE BILL

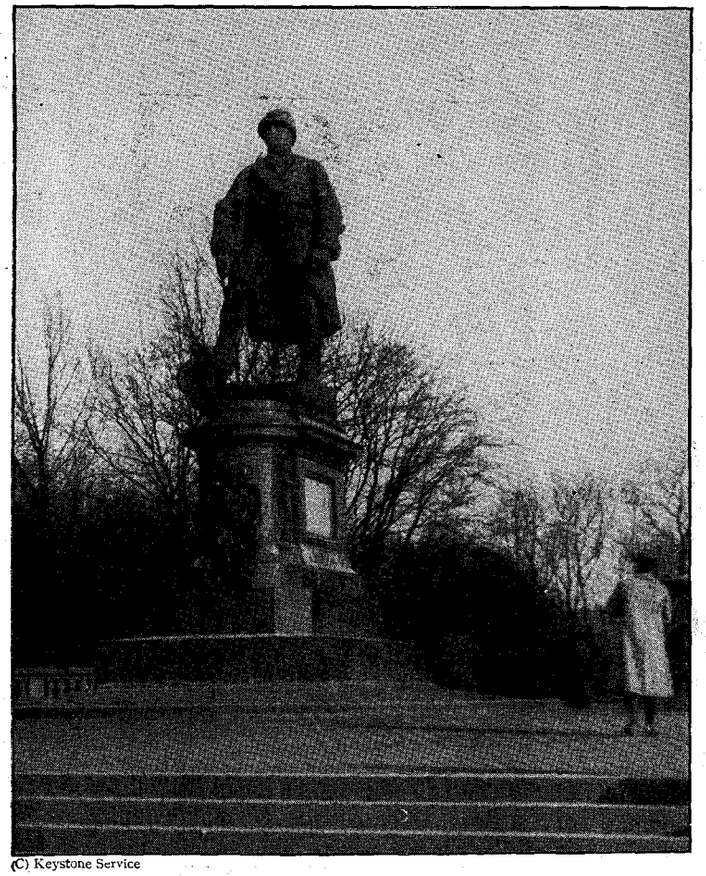
The bill providing for a Constitutional Amendment granting the suffrage to women throughout the Nation was signed, as shown above, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives after it had been passed by the Senate



Western Newspaper Union

ETON WELCOMES HER GENERALS

Generals and other officers of the British Army who had spent their school days at Eton recently received a warm welcome from the present-day Etonians. General Plumer is seen addressing the school



(C) Keystone Service

A TRIUMPHANT POILU REPLACES THE STATUE OF WILLIAM I AT METZ

A sturdy French soldier is represented in this statue as trampling under foot a German helmet on the pedestal which was formerly occupied by a statue of Emperor William I

International Film Service

SCHEIDEMANN PROTESTING AGAINST THE TERMS OF THE PEACE TREATY

The photograph shows Herr Scheidemann speaking before a crowd in front of the Reichstag Building in Berlin, assembled to denounce the severity (from the Hun standpoint) of the terms of peace

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(C) Harris & Ewing

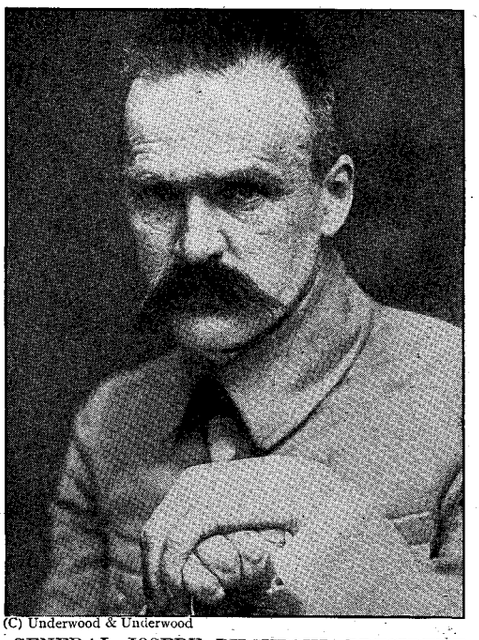
DR. FREDERICK P. KEPPEL, DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN OPERATIONS OF THE RED CROSS

Dr. Keppel was at one time Secretary of Columbia University and later Dean of Columbia College. He resigns the position of Third Assistant Secretary of War to take up Red Cross work

(C) Press Illustrating Service

LIEUT.-COL. PHILIPPE BUNAU-VARILLA, ENGINEER, ELECTRICIAN, VETERAN

Colonel Bunau-Varilla is now in the United States in the interest of closer relations between our country and France. He was one of the engineers of the Panama Canal. He lost a leg in the war



(C) Underwood & Underwood

GENERAL JOSEPH PILSUDSKI, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW POLISH REPUBLIC

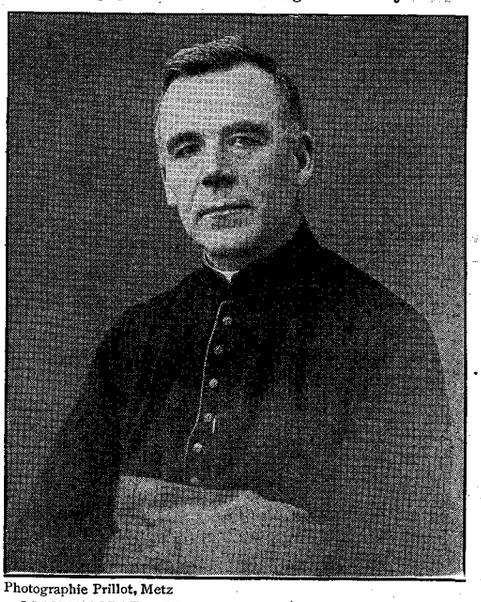
General Pilsudski, who with Premier Paderewski occupies a position of great responsibility in Poland's new history, begins his work at a time when alleged "pogroms" are disturbing the country

Bain News Service

Press Illustrating Service

JOHN ALCOCK AND ARTHUR W. BROWN, WHO CROSSED THE ATLANTIC IN A NON-STOP AIRPLANE FLIGHT

These daring aviators accomplished the feat which Hawker and Grieve had unsuccessfully attempted a few weeks before—that of crossing the Atlantic without a stop and unattended by assisting vessels. The flight of 1,932 miles was accomplished in 16 hours and 12 minutes,—nearly two miles a minute. See editorial *comment on this extraordinary achievement*



Photographie Prillot, Metz

MONSIGNOR PELTIER, NOMINATED TO SUCCEED A GERMAN BISHOP AT METZ

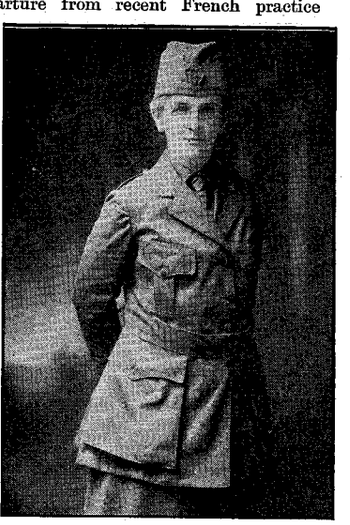
M. Peltier, who is Vicar-General of Nancy, has, it is reported, been nominated by President Poincaré to be the new Bishop of Metz. This action marks a new departure from recent French practice

Gilliams Service

DR. M. LOUISE HURRELL OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

DR. MARY MacLACHLAN OF PORTLAND, OREGON

DR. INEZ C. BENTLEY OF LYCOMING, NEW YORK



DR. CHARLOTTE FAIRBANKS OF ST. JOHNSBURY, VERMONT

FOUR AMERICAN WOMEN PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE BEEN DECORATED IN FRANCE

Fifteen American women physicians have recently received from the French Government the decoration of the Medaille de Reconnaissance for their help in combating typhoid fever and for other services during the war. We print the pictures of a representative group

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continued till April 11, when our guests left for a fortnight's Easter holiday.

Divinity was perhaps the subject that was best organized. Owing to the help of the Rev. G. A. S. Schneider, of Caius College, courses were arranged by Professor Bethune-Baker on "The Sermon on the Mount," by the Master of Selwyn on the "Galatians," by Dr. Tennant on "The Relation of Theology and Natural Science," by Mr. S. A. Cook on "Aspects of Comparative Religion," by Mr. T. R. Glover, well known in the New World, for he was professor for some eight years in Canada, on the "Progress of Religion in the Ancient World," and by other eminent divines on diverse topics. The divinity students were also happy in that they were housed in two or three of our graduate theological colleges and not in town lodgings.

It would be impossible to enumerate the very varied subjects which are being studied by the soldiers from the front, but one may pick out as typical Mr. Fay's lectures on "Economic History," Mr. Oldham's on "The History of Geographical Discovery," Dr. Marshall's on "Agriculture," Professor Prior's on "Architecture," Mr. A. B. Cook's on "Greek Sculpture." Dr. Cunningham, the Archdeacon of Ely—at one time exchange professor at Harvard—lectured on "The History of the County;" Dr. Holland Rose, on "Naval History;" and Mr. Coulton, on "Social Life in England." Eight courses on various branches of law were given, one by Professor Hazeltine, who was educated at Brown University and Harvard. A club for the lawyers has been established and here periodic papers are read. Opportunities were also given for hospital classes and medical work under Professor Sir Clifford Allbutt, Professor Macalister, and Professor Sims Woodhead. Modern and mediæval languages were also well represented, and included a course on "Dutch Literature" by Dr. Latimer Jackson. English was another favorite subject, and, although one would not have expected it, a certain number of our American Army students plunged into the study of elementary Hebrew. Besides these short courses, various single lectures were given by different authorities. The Master of St. John's lectured on "Undergraduate Life Thirty Years Ago," and Dr. Giles on the same subject in the Middle Ages. The Vice-Chancellor gave one or two lectures on "Insects and War." The various libraries and museums have also been thrown open to our guests.

The number of students from the armies in France who applied to come to British universities was 8,000. Of this number but one-quarter came to our shores, 1,200 men and 800 officers. Of the 2,000 selected, 1,200 applied for Oxford and Cambridge. The number actually sent to Cambridge amounts to just under two hundred. We understand that Oxford was unable to receive them during the vacation. Of the 200 students in residence, over a hundred are taking the arts course, 30 are taking law, and 30 science; 23 are taking theology, and 7 agricultural and technical courses. Practically every State is represented. New York State leads with 20; California is a good second with 13; Illinois, Massachusetts, and Ohio each have 10 representatives; Yale and Harvard each have 15; Cornell, 9; and California, 8. Of our student guests, 50 per cent have graduated, 17 per cent have post-graduate degrees, and 33 per cent have not yet taken their first degree. One or two colleges have been unable to receive any guests, as they are occupied by the nurses of the First Eastern General Hospital or by officers of the British army under special training. Among the remaining colleges they are distributed as follows:

Caius	23	Jesus	10
Cheshunt	9	King's	10
Christ's	15	Magdalene	6
Clare	10	Queens'	10
Downing	6	Ridley Hall	16
Fitzwilliam Hall	15	St. John's	25
Emmanuel	15	Sidney	6
		Trinity	20

One gathers from the conversation of our new friends that one of the features which struck them greatly was the narrowness and multiplicity of our winding streets. They all seem parallel to one another and they all run into one another. But our guests gradually overcame the difficulty of finding their way about our tortuous lanes, which are so different from the rectangular system to which they are accustomed at home.

I think what gave them the best impression of the beauties of the town as a whole were certain airplane photographs, in which the colleges and courts stand out like wedding-cakes and the multiplicity of green commons and open spaces in the heart of the town are revealed. For Cambridge is set in a flat area—flat as Louisiana—and there is no eminence to afford a bird's-eye view.

Our friends are learning a good deal about architecture. Our oldest churches and buildings date back a thousand years, and the difference between the good and the bad style of some of our more recent structures is readily appreciated. The custom of afternoon tea and after-dinner coffee appeals to our guests as an admirable opportunity of getting to know the students and also the naval officers, who lingered on through the vacation almost as long as the Americans, for the Admiralty has honored us by sending five hundred young naval officers for a kind of mental rest cure after four years of war strain. The absence of a gymnasium astonishes some of our friends, but they realize that, while athletics are not so intensive here as in America, they are far more general. The scattered disposition of the colleges is unlike anything they are accustomed to on their own campus, where university buildings are not separated from one another by all sorts of shops and houses. I think they have grasped the notion that the colleges stand to the University in pretty much the same relation as the individual States stand to the Federal Government in the Union, and they appreciate the fact that each college has its own treasures, its own beauty, and its own tradition. The "honors" system, again, is new to them. They think it strange that a student reading for honors may read for three years without any periodical university examinations, and they are interested to learn that oral examinations play a very considerable part in the placing of the students in the class list.

The existence of the external examiner is also a novelty to the American college graduates, and they recognize that it widens the scope of the examination. Where there are no external examiners the student can succeed in defeating the examiner by getting up his professor's lectures only, and not studying the subject as a whole. In fact, the outside examiner introduces fresh air into what may have been a somewhat restricted and professorial atmosphere. They note that our terms are shorter than theirs, but here I do not think they quite appreciate the fact that at Cambridge many of our abler students spend some six or seven weeks in residence in the long vacation. They are also interested to find that many of the students do a good deal of work at home during the vacations, and they are rather inclined to attribute this to the fact that our undergraduates devote a somewhat excessive time to social activities during term time in Cambridge. With regard to material things they note, as every American would note, the absence of baths in some of the colleges. These colleges are, however, in a minority, and the attitude of an elderly head of a house at the sister university who, after listening to the suggestion of some progressive young don that hot-water baths should be installed in the college over which he presided, exclaimed, with horror in his voice, "Why? The young men are only up eight weeks!" is rapidly passing away. England used to lead the way in sanitation, but undoubtedly the palm for plumbing has "gone West." Everything is so concentrated on the campus in an American university that our scattered and by no means adequate lecture-rooms, involving sometimes a walk of a quarter of an hour between one lecture and another, cause comment. On the other hand, the number and the wealth of the various museums has greatly impressed them. The "class" rivalry, which has so beneficent an effect in American institutions, one class vying with another in helping their university forward, is replaced as regards sport by intercollegiate tests. An Oxford or Cambridge man has a double allegiance, one to his college and one to his university, and between the two neither university gets the financial support which is so wonderful a feature of the universities of the West.

Every one of these American students has joined a college. They are matriculated and they are full members of it. They are going back to their own country as Trinity men, Jesus men, Caius men, Christ's men, and so on. They will go

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back, I hope, with something of the feeling of the following verses:

O fairest of all fair places,
Sweetest of all sweet towns!
With the birds, and the grayness and greenness,
And the men in caps and gowns.

All they that dwell within thee,
To leave are ever loth,
For one man gets friends, and another
Gets honor, and one gets both.

During the vacation the students have had ample opportunity of visiting the various University and college buildings. Small parties have been taken about by the ladies of Cambridge. The Bishop and Canons of Ely have extended hospitality to them, and most of them have by now visited our great East Anglian Cathedral. Colonel Harding has shown them over his historic hall at Madingley, where Charles the First is, rather mythically, said to have taken refuge for a few hours, and where Edward the Seventh undoubtedly lived while he was a student at Cambridge. Lady Sandwich has invited parties to visit the historic mansion at Hinchinbrooke near Huntingdon, a name that will ever be associated with that of Oliver Cromwell. There has also been, as seems to be the case everywhere, a great outbreak of dancing, in which the American students have played a large part, and bridge parties have been arranged for them on wet afternoons. Altogether, the ladies of Cambridge have risen nobly to the occasion.

Let me end with a most heartfelt wish, and a bit of a benediction:

On us, O sons of England's greatest daughter,
A kindly word from heart and tongue bestow.
Then chase the sunsets o'er the western water,
And bear our blessing with you as you go.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

IN the Outlook of April 30 we published an article by Theodore H. Price which showed in an "Index Number Table" the increase in prices of the essential commodities of life since 1896. That article has attracted wide attention in the press throughout the country. It has, of course, elicited some criticism, as all original and suggestive articles on controversial subjects do. As a fair example of the objections that have been made to it we are glad to publish the following correspondence, with a table which has been worked out carefully by Mr. Price. It may be said, we believe, that the ablest financiers ascribe much of the increase of prices to the inflation of credits and currency growing out of the European war. The point about Mr. Price's original article that most interested us was that the increase of wages has necessarily followed the increased cost of living.—THE EDITORS.

Mr. Theodore H. Price,
Commerce and Finance,
The Outlook, New York:

Dear Sir—I cannot read and let pass without protest your article in The Outlook, April 30, 1919, both because it is not practically correct and because it gives the agitator an argument from statistics.

Any practical housekeeper knows that his living expenses have not advanced two hundred per cent since 1896. It is said that the price of whisky has advanced in Detroit two thousand per cent, but that would not materially increase the cost of living in a family when it is used only in Christmas pudding.

Paper may advance one thousand per cent. Who cares? What do householders pay? That's the question. A card index is a machine, not a human being. Again, you omit an item which takes forty per cent of the wage, *Rent*. This has not advanced.

Respectfully,
(signed) J. F. GEORGE,
1950 Summit Avenue,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

May 6, 1919.

June 4, 1919.

My Dear Mr. George:

Because of my preoccupation with other matters I have not been able sooner to reply to your letter of May 6.

You assail the figures published and the conclusions reached in the article that I wrote upon "The Index Number Wage" for The Outlook upon the ground that the former are not practically correct and the latter gives the agitator an argument from statistics. You say further that any practical housekeeper knows that his living expenses have not advanced two hundred per cent since 1896.

Inasmuch as I believe that the agitator is helped rather than hindered by any attempt to suppress or distort the facts and the truth, I shall publish this my reply to your letter in The Outlook and call your attention to the subjoined comparison between the wholesale prices of nearly all the more important staples of life on January 1, 1896, and the prices for the same articles on October 1, 1918. You will notice that with only six exceptions the advance recorded is well in excess of two hundred per cent, and the average is two hundred and forty-four per cent. The exceptions are coffee, No. 1 buff hides, structural steel beams, wire nails, cut nails, and iron bars. Since October 1, 1918, the price of coffee has advanced until it is now nearly thirty-six per cent above the quotations of 1896.

In view of these figures, I think you will admit that your strictures upon the accuracy of my statistics are undeserved.

No statistics as to the rents paid throughout the United States are available. Real estate values and rents are always the last factors in the cost of living to advance, and are generally the last to decline, but I am inclined to think that you will find that rents will have advanced fully two hundred per cent on the average before the present cycle of high prices has been completed.

Yours very truly,
THEODORE H. PRICE.

J. F. George, Esq.,
1950 Summit Avenue,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

	About Jan. 1, 1896	About Oct. 1, 1918	Per cent Increase Oct. 1, 1918 over Jan. 1, 1896
Wheat	68	2.37½	249
Corn	34¼	1.58¾	364
Cotton, middling	8.31	34.30	313
Live hogs	4.00	19.00	375
Pork, mess	9.00	43.50	383
Lard, Western	5.55	26.55	378
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14¼	9¾	31 [1]
Hides:			
No. 1 native steers	8½	30	253
No. 1 Texas steers	7¾	28	261
Colorado steers	6½	27	315
Cows, heavy native	7½	28	273
Branded cows	6½	23	254
No. 1 country steers	7½	24	220
No. 1 buff hides	7¼	21½	196
No. 1 calf skins	9	34	277
Cotton Goods:			
Brown sheetings, standard	5¾	20⅞	263
Wide sheetings	20	75	275
Brown sheetings, 4-yard	4¾	17½	268
Brown drills, standard	5¾	21½	274
Staple ginghams	5½	19½	254
Woolen Goods:			
Clay worsted, 16-oz.	1.02½	4.15	305
Fancy cassimere	1.10	3.50	218
Iron and Steel:			
Bessemer iron, Pittsburgh	11.40	36.60	221
Gray Forge iron, Pittsburgh	11.25	34.40	206
Structural beams, Pittsburgh	1.50	3.00	100
Wire nails, Pittsburgh	2.25	3.50	55
Cut nails, Pittsburgh	2.00	4.00	100
Iron bars, ref., Philadelphia	1.30	3.73	187
		Average	244

[1] Decrease

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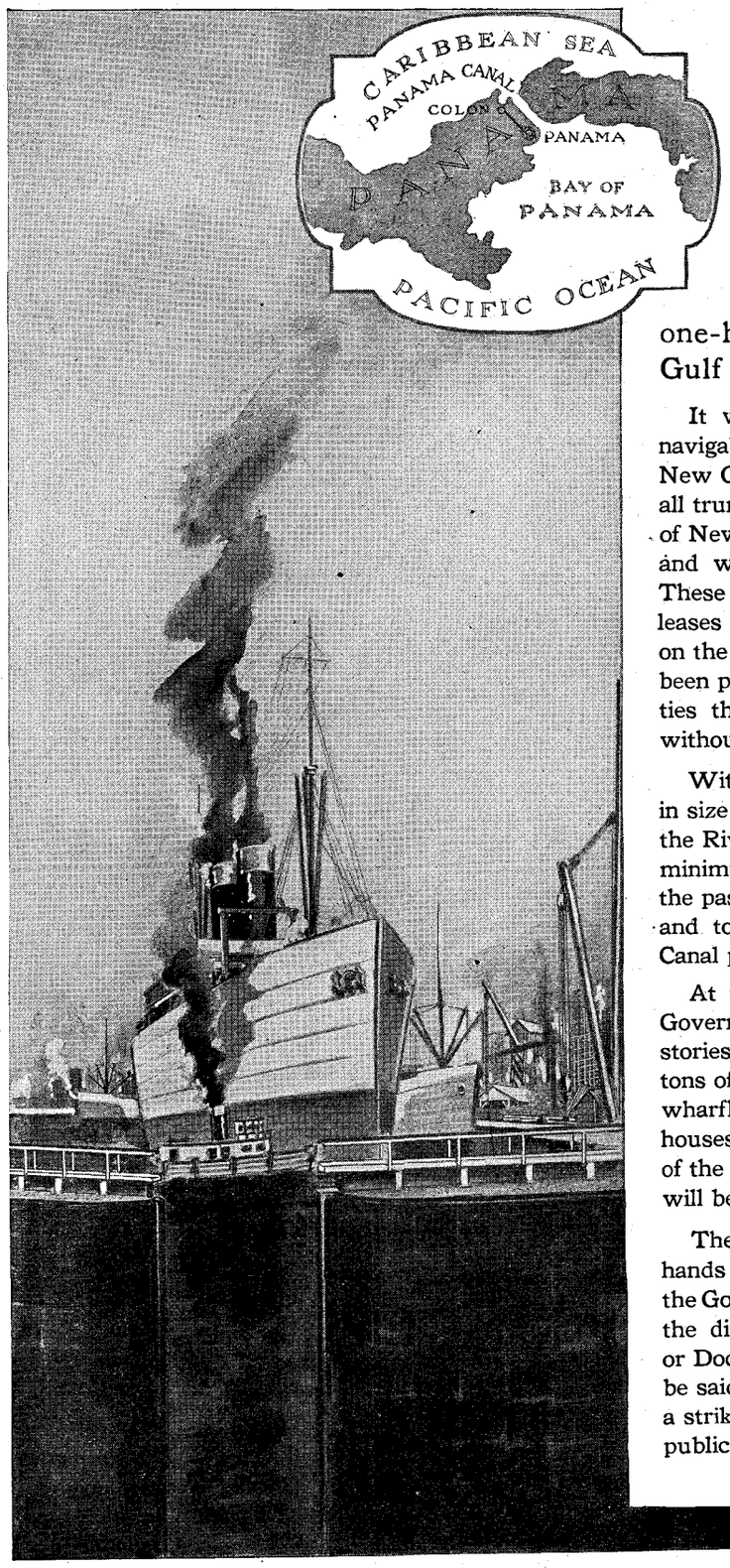
NEW ORLEANS

AMERICAN industries are invited to consider the advantages offered by the New Orleans Inner Harbor, or Industrial Canal, one of the really great engineering triumphs of national development.



This new Inner Harbor, now well on its way to completion, will rank with the half dozen greatest world canals, with a depth of water equaled only by those of Panama, Suez and Kiel.

It will provide a direct outlet to the sea for the largest ships from the Harbor of New Orleans via Lake Pontchartrain, reducing by approximately one-half the distance from the port to the Gulf via the Mississippi River.

It will provide miles of ideal factory sites, on a fixed navigable water level, and served on the land side by the New Orleans Public Belt Railway, directly connecting with all trunk lines entering the city; all this within the city limits of New Orleans, with trolley service to all parts of the city, and with all other public utilities immediately at hand. These miles of factory sites may be acquired on long-time leases by private enterprises—something that is impossible on the city's river front, for the reason that that frontage has been permanently reserved for public development of facilities that shall be open to all commodity handlers alike and without preference or favor.

Within the Inner Harbor will be a turning basin, ample in size to permit the free movement of the largest ships. At the River end of the Harbor will be a great lock, with a minimum depth of water of 30 feet over the sill, to facilitate the passage of ships at whatever stage the River may be and to maintain the fixed water level in the Industrial Canal proper.

At the River entrance of the Inner Harbor the National Government is completing three great depot warehouses, six stories in height and with a combined capacity of 178,500 tons of miscellaneous goods. Serving these is a wharf and wharfhouse nearly half a mile in length. Two of these warehouses will be turned over to the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans for public use, and the third will be retained for Government use.

The construction work on the new Inner Harbor is in the hands of the genius that made the Panama Canal a reality—the Goethals Engineering Company. The enterprise is under the direct supervision of the Board of Port Commissioners, or Dock Board, a state institution. In this connection it may be said that the harbor of New Orleans as a whole furnishes a striking example of successful ownership and operation of public utilities. Sixty per cent of the port facilities have

(This is the Third of a Series of Advertisements)

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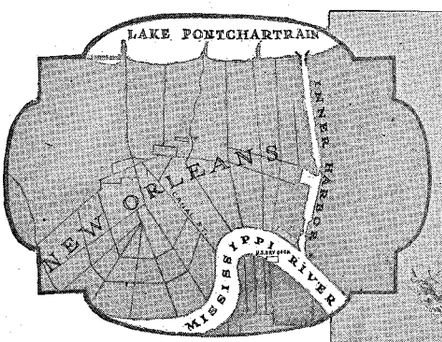
INNER HARBOR

been built or developed by the Dock Board, and in the seventeen years this Board has had charge more than $15,000,000 has been expended on wharves, steel sheds, elevators and warehouses on the east bank of the Mississippi. These, with terminals built by the railroads, give New Orleans almost eight miles of docks, capable of accommodating at one time eighty vessels each 500 feet in length. All are served by the Public Belt Railroad, another triumph of public ownership and the only one of its kind in the country.

The Port of New Orleans is one of the safest harbors in the world, and provides practically unlimited anchorage space. The depth of water on the anchorage grounds is from 60 to 80 feet at low stage, and the River depth on the harbor front is as much as 190 feet at some points.



In normal times prior to the European war New Orleans had taken rank as the second greatest seaport in the United States. With the certain expansion of world trade and with the tremendous additional advantages to be provided by the new Inner Harbor and Industrial Canal, New Orleans may confidently anticipate, not only a return to her former position among the nation's great ports, but a new industrial growth surpassing the hopes of the most optimistic of her admirers.

Through me the progressive business men of New Orleans and of the South ask American Business, in planning new and greater enterprises for the future, to weigh carefully the extraordinary advantages of seaport, manufacturing center and distribution point offered by the Port of New Orleans.

Write today on your business letterhead for the 64-page book, "The Book of New Orleans and the Industrial South," which gives in greater detail the facts concerning developments in this region. A copy will be sent you free for the asking, and I shall promptly furnish any further specific information you may desire.

Mr. American Business Man, the first great international educational business congress following Victory will be held in New Orleans September 21-25—The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

Its worth to you and to your business may only be measured by your ability to adopt and absorb. Domestic business and foreign trade problems will be discussed by master minds.

Come—and come prepared to obtain your share of the benefits.

Martin Behrman

Mayor of New Orleans.

CITY HALL

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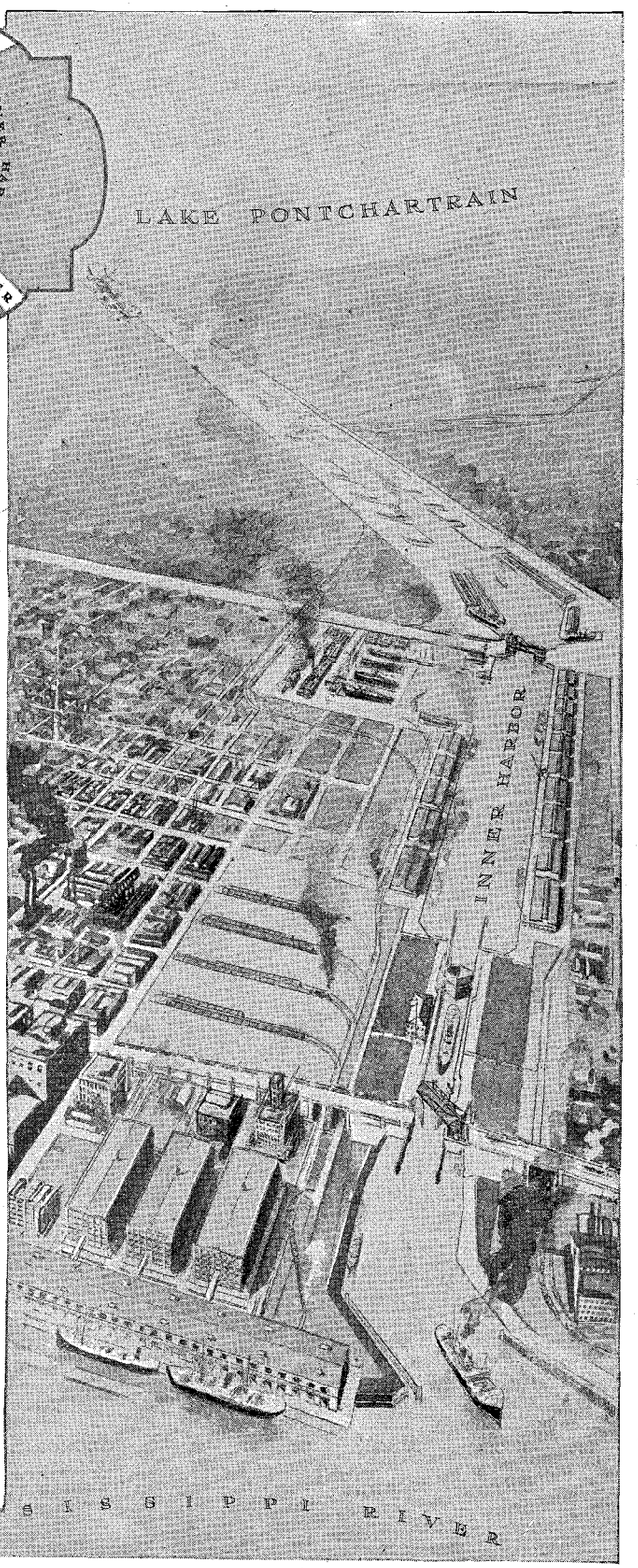

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of June 18, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Easing Germany's Burden; Austria Complains.

Reference: Pages 273, 274.

Questions:

1. Give several reasons why the Peace Conference should or should not ease Germany's burden. 2. Discuss whether the civilized world should ever forget that Germany was an enemy and a criminal. 3. The Outlook evidently believes that the amount of money required from Germany should not now be limited to a fixed sum, but should be determined by facts as they are gathered in the future. Tell which method you consider the better and why. 4. Would it be well to admit Germany to the League of Nations rather soon, if that would keep her from forming a rival league? Reasons. 5. Study the map on page 273. Discuss whether the Allies have treated Austria too severely. 6. Comment on the following reference to the Peace Treaty: "It is the same kind of peace as the peace concluded after any war of older time."

B. Topic: The Senate and the Peace Treaty; Making the League a Personal Issue.

Reference: Pages 273, 274; 278, 279.

Questions:

1. What leads The Outlook to conclude that the Senate has rendered a good service in voting to print in the "Record" the full text of the Peace Treaty and to investigate the question of the Treaty getting into the hands of private citizens? Tell why you do or do not agree with The Outlook. 2. The Outlook believes that "Senators have good reason to feel that all opportunities for performing their Constitutional duties have been denied by the President." Is The Outlook right in this matter? Discuss our treaty-making power. 3. Who is responsible for making the League a personal and partisan issue? Discuss at length. 4. Give several reasons why it is a grave duty for the American people "to hear a full and free discussion of the Peace Treaty's merits and defects"? 5. Read an excellent book by David J. Hill, "The Rebuilding of Europe" (Century).

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Striking Against Everybody; A Division Among Radical Thinkers; Popular Fallacies.

Reference: Pages 274, 275; 280.

Questions:

1. Make clear what is meant by a sympathetic strike. Do you believe in this sort of strike? Reasons. 2. What are public utilities? Should those engaged in such activities ever strike? Tell why or why not. 3. Write out a set of principles which you think should guide American labor and capital. 4. Discuss whether whatever helps the cause of labor is moral. 5. How would you deal with those who believe in violence and utter threats of violence? 6. Distinguish between reasonable and unreasonable radicals and agitators. 7. Discuss the possibility of harmonious co-operation between capital and labor. Must the struggle between the two be never-ending? 8. Express in six sentences the substance of Dr. Abbott's comments on page 280. 9. Discuss why you think he wrote the editorial on "Popular Fallacies." 10. Would there be fewer strikes by those engaged in public utilities activities if such activities were owned and controlled by the Government? Compare and illustrate in answering. 11. You ought to read, in the new and revised edition of Bryce's "The American Commonwealth" (Macmillan), pages 613–654.

B. Topic: Impressions of a Modern Legislature; Party Leadership.

Reference: Pages 286, 291, 292; 278.

Questions:

(Read references in the order given.) 1. Express very briefly what you gather Senator Davenport's impressions of a modern legislature are. 2. Has he described fairly well the kind of men in and the methods of your own State Legislature? Illustrate. 3. What is lobbying? Should the present system or any other system of it be permitted? Reasons. 4. If a foreigner should ask you to describe some of the defects and some of the virtues in our governmental system, what would you tell him they are? 5. Discuss how these defects can be remedied. 6. Give reasons why a democracy cannot long survive without intelligent leadership. 7. You should own and study three impressive books: "The Citizen's Part in Government," by Elihu Root; "Conditions of Progress in Democratic Government," by C. E. Hughes; and "Popular Government," by W. H. Taft (all published by Yale University Press).

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. All peoples should support their governments whether wright or wrong. 2. No President can seriously harm the United States.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for June 18, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words*. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Pretext, reason, argument (273); fiasco, sinuous, crafty, preconcerted, sinister (291).

A booklet suggesting methods of using the Weekly Outline of Current History will be sent on application

THE NEW BOOKS

This Department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Across the Stream. By E. F. Benson. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Mr. Benson has never written with greater charm than in his picture of the child life of Archie in this story. There is a psychic element, delicately treated in its inception but as it grows to be the real theme less interesting to the imaginative appreciation of those who are not believers in psychic phenomena.

Gay-Dombeys (The). By Sir Harry Johnston. The Macmillan Company, New York.

The author, a distinguished African explorer and administrator, has in this his first novel carried out the singular fancy of making most of his characters descendants of the characters in Dickens's "Dombey and Son." Florence Dombey and Walter Gay of the old story actually survive here and are prosperous and influential under the Gay-Dombey name. Lovers of Dickens will enjoy the ingenuity and surprises in this queer plan—how it will strike those unfortunate moderns who know not Dickens is another question. But quite apart from that the story is a remarkable one—audacious in its references to actual people and the glimpses of traits of known persons under fictitious guises; absorbing in many episodes; permeated with knowledge of English society, politics, colonial policy, trade, and exploration, and much else—all presented with humorous touches. It is a fascinating book in some parts and an original book in all parts. Mr. H. G. Wells's prefatory note is a capital introduction; informal, keen, and frankly critical as well as laudatory.

King's Widow (The). By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A supposedly widowed youthful Queen of Pannonia, a mythical Balkan state, has never seen her husband (they were married by proxy), but she soon knows or believes that he is alive, and the reader's game is to pick him out from among the numerous characters. There is plenty of incident and plot.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Jim. The Story of a Backwoods Police Dog. By Major Charles G. D. Roberts. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Here is a dog story with plenty of thrills in it. Jim is a wonderful dog and has remarkable adventures, which are not the less entertaining because they do not pretend to be merely matter-of-fact. A story or two about the war, included in the book, relate to the experiences that have given this well-known author his military title.

Rainbow Island. By Edna A. Brown. Illustrated. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston.

An out-of-door story for girls with a patriotic purpose.

BIOGRAPHY

Fifty Years of a Showman's Life. By Thomas F. Plowman. Illustrated. The John Lane Company, New York.

An American's psychological reaction to the title of this book will probably give him a mental picture of the circus; but the book has nothing to do with such a "show." It tells in somewhat discursive style of the experiences of the manager of that eminently respectable British institution, the agricultural show. "Country gen-

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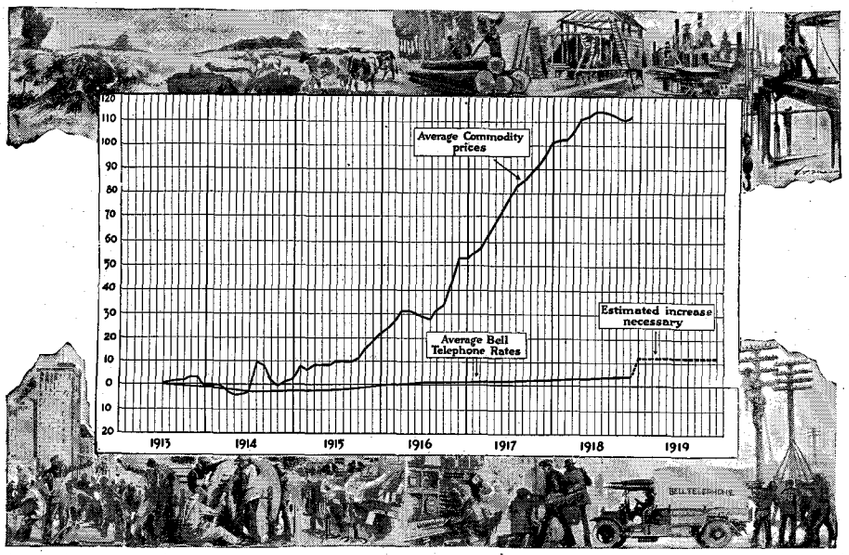

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The New Books (Continued)

tlemen" of both England and America will find Mr. Plowman's reminiscences interesting.

MISCELLANEOUS

Behind the Motion-Picture Screen. By Austin C. Lescarboura. Illustrated. The Scientific American Publishing Company, New York.

Here is a book that will delight the thousands of intelligent people who love the picture drama and yet are nonplused by many of its apparent mysteries. It can be thoroughly recommended both for its lucid and entertaining text and its exceptionally attractive illustrations.

Book of the Home Garden (The). By Edith Loring Fullerton. Introduction by Arthur D. Dean. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Industry and Humanity. A Study in the Principles Underlying Industrial Reconstruction. By the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Mr. Mackenzie King is an authority on industrial problems, both by reason of his practical experience in dealing with them as former Minister of Labor in Canada and by reason of his broad and intelligent human spirit. In discussing the desired union of labor and capital under the inspiration of a common ideal this volume deals rather more with the fundamental principles and the fundamental spirit of humanity underlying and embodied in those principles than with specific methods, and this fact gives to it a special value in these times of industrial and international unrest.

War Garden Victorious (The). By Charles Lathrop Pack. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Last summer and the summer before we had millions of war gardens. They produced hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of food. As a result, last summer a billion and more jars of vegetables and fruits were put up. We had community canneries and dehydration plants; we had gardens established by great industrial and transportation concerns for their employees. The vacant lots in many communities were turned into war gardens. Many people who had never handled a hoe learned how. The prime agent for all this was the National War Garden Commission, with Charles Lathrop Pack as President. With characteristic prevision Mr. Pack foresaw that gardening would be a war necessity. A month before we entered the war he organized the above-mentioned Commission. It printed short lessons in gardening in the daily papers, and it printed a book, of which it gave away several million copies. It aroused enthusiasm for gardening, not only to save France and England and Italy and other countries from starvation, but for gardening's own sake. We are particularly glad to note that the author emphasizes in this volume the social as well as the economic side of gardening.

War Romance of the Salvation Army (The). By Evangeline Booth and Grace Livingston Hill. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

A stirring account of the war work of the Salvation Army, particularly with reference to the part played in the war by the American branch of the Army. The book is replete with anecdotes and pictures and will interest even people to whom the Salvation Army as a religious movement is uninteresting.

Whole Truth About Alcohol (The). By George Elliot Flint. Introduction by Dr. Abraham Jacobi. The Macmillan Company, New York.

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THE FRANKLIN SEDAN

THE chief reason why men and women haven't insisted upon enclosed cars for all-around use before, is because they have wrongly supposed that none could be separated from limited use, hard-riding heavy weight, and excessive expense.

The Franklin Sedan has proved to motorists that the convenience and real protection that only a fine enclosed car can give are obtainable with unrestricted use, comfortable riding and economy.

Only through the exclusively Franklin combination of light weight and flexibility has there been achieved in the sedan type of car a road range, ease of control, safety and riding resilience superior to the average open car.

To this unrestricted roadability is added all-season usability, because Direct Air Cooling (no water to boil or freeze) permits motoring without fear of heat or cold. And the concrete evidence that the Franklin Sedan is unusual in every respect is its average of economy—

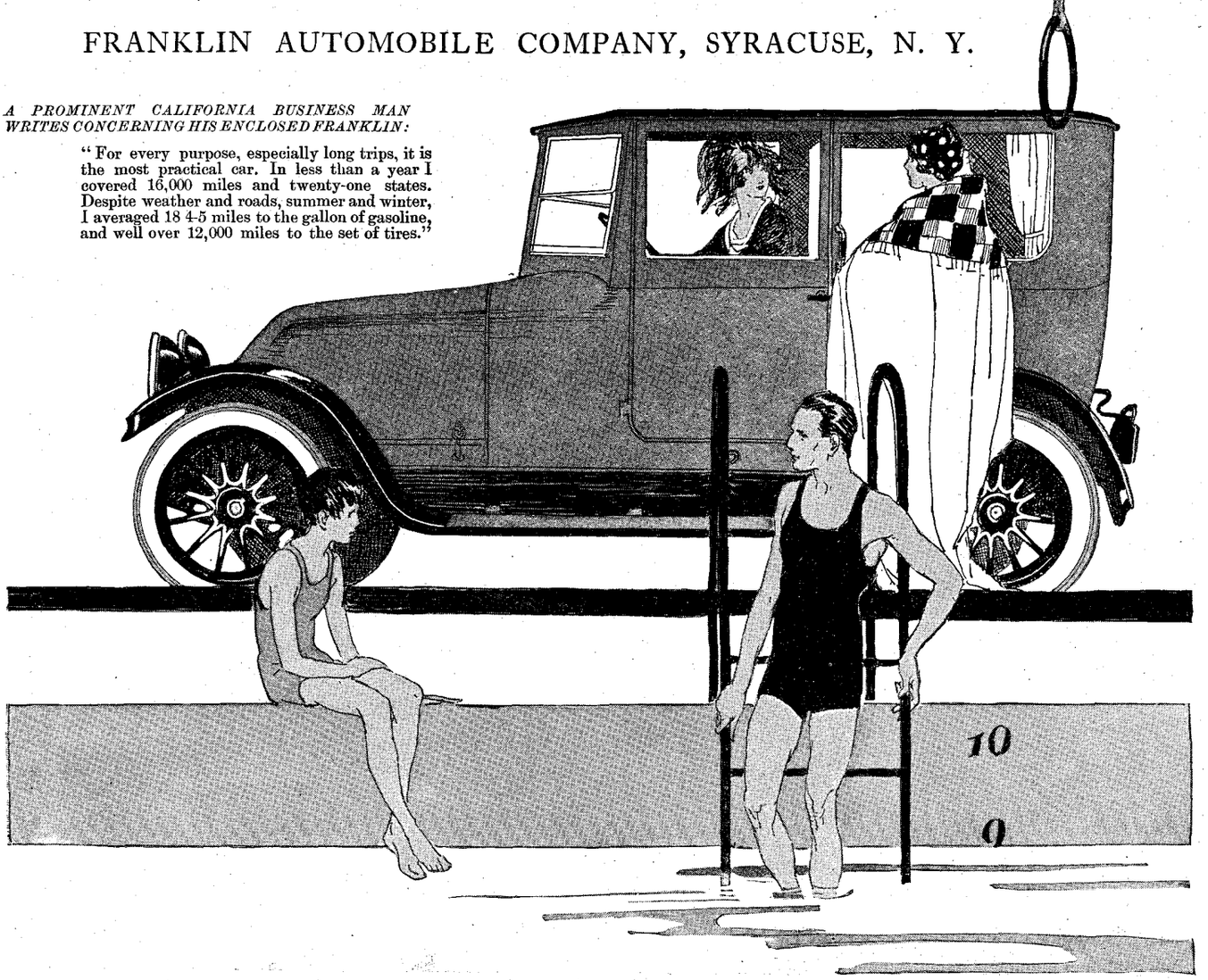
20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation

Not alone in performance does the Franklin Sedan lead. Its Wide Observation Windows giving unobstructed outlook, Single Wide Doors which increase view and aid accessibility, and the Slanting V-shaped Windshield with its fine lines and free driving vision make it structurally the leading sedan.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A PROMINENT CALIFORNIA BUSINESS MAN WRITES CONCERNING HIS ENCLOSED FRANKLIN:

"For every purpose, especially long trips, it is the most practical car. In less than a year I covered 16,000 miles and twenty-one states. Despite weather and roads, summer and winter, I averaged 18 4-5 miles to the gallon of gasoline, and well over 12,000 miles to the set of tires."



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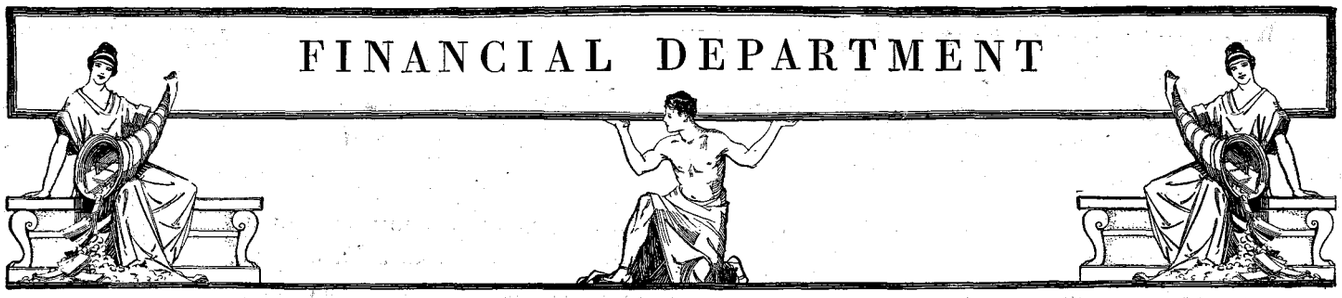

All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

Now That the War Is Over—

And normal conditions are returning, it seems fitting to remind the public that the record of S. W. Straus & Co., without loss to any investor, has been maintained through the trying times of the last five years.

Every bondholder has been paid promptly in cash, both principal and interest, on the days due, without loss or delay.

Sound 6% July Investments

For July investment, we offer a widely diversified list of first mortgage 6% serial bonds, safeguarded under the ***Straus Plan.***

Each bond issue has been purchased by us from the borrowing corporation, after careful investigation, and is offered with our full recommendation as a thoroughly safeguarded investment. Denominations, $1,000 and $500. Maturities, two to fifteen years. Every investor should write today for our

July Circular No. C -905

S.W.STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882 Incorporated

NEW YORK 150 Broadway

CHICAGO Straus Building

DETROIT Penobscot Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS Loeb Arcade Bldg. SAN FRANCISCO Crocker Bldg. PHILADELPHIA Stock Exchange Bldg.

Thirty-seven Years Without Loss to Any Investor

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WHEN, AS, AND IF

BY dint of hard work and proficiency in the art of spending one accumulates a competence. But, having attained at last a sufficiency of capital above one's actual requirements, the majority run upon an unsuspected impediment—a snag of enormous proportions—as suddenly they are confronted by the query, "How shall we make our savings work for us at the greatest possible speed without jeopardizing our principal?"

The sagacious investor, small or large, gives consideration, often impulsive and transitory, to this specter, this bugaboo, of the world of finance; but the day's pace is so fast and the inclination to investigate for one's self so weak that the matter is passed over and the judgment of others relied upon; whereas by slight application and practice one may himself become skilled in making an analysis of his own investment needs and a selection, not merely of the type, but of the actual security adequate and appropriate to his capital and income requirements.

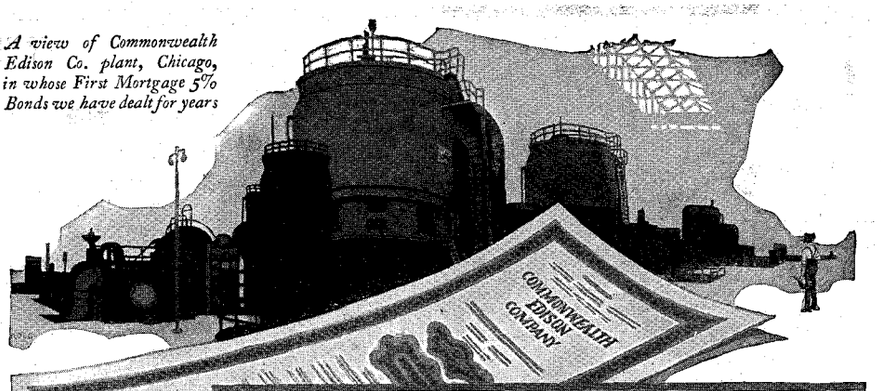
Many excellent works on this interesting subject are available for any one who will take the trouble to look for them, various courses of study are open at little or no expense, and any banker or attorney should be able to suggest readable books if you express an interest.

After having learned to make up one's own mind, perhaps the next greatest difficulty to be overcome is exploding the theory to one's own complete satisfaction that large fortunes are made overnight, by chance, and that the road to success is more quickly covered if one's income—necessarily temporary if it is out of all proportion to a fair return on capital—is obtained from questionable sources. Of what value is even a guaranteed interest return on a bond which will not be paid at maturity? Only the accumulated value of the interest, is it not? Industry, small beginnings, and patience overcome many obstacles which seem at first insurmountable, and of all the worth-while attributes for a successful investor, probably the greatest is patience—and how few of us have any! However, patience and four per cent will accomplish wonders if we only will give them the opportunity.

In attempting to acquire financial independence it is not so much a question of how much one earns, but how much one accumulates, and, no matter how frugal one's habits may be, the result of losses through injudicious investments may offset any accomplishment obtained by self-denial.

Man's period of accumulation is limited, and vigilance and study will have a great deal to do in preventing failure and financial dependency. The wisdom of the judgment of able bankers, combined with the knowledge a prospective investor has of his own requirements in the judicious investing of his surplus funds, will insure the greatest accumulation by the time a man reaches the age of forty-five. By the time a man reaches this age he has certainly had time to accumulate money, but the saving has been spasmodic and temporary, and statistics show that at the age of forty-five most men have lost or spent nearly all of what they have made up to that time, and the same statistics demonstrate that after fifty not one person in one hundred who has lost his financial footing can regain it, and at the age of sixty-five eighty-five per

A view of Commonwealth Edison Co. plant, Chicago, in whose First Mortgage 5% Bonds we have dealt for years



Back of Your Bond

TWO VERY DEFINITE ASSURANCES of safety stand behind every corporation bond which we recommend for the investment of our customers' funds:

First The assets and earnings of a well established and successful business of which the Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago is an example. We do not offer the bonds of companies in a promotional or construction stage, but only those of demonstrated credit and earnings.

Second Our own experience and judgment gained over a period of years in the selection and distribution of large amounts of such securities. Before any of our bonds are offered to our customers, they have first been purchased outright with our own funds and only after the most exacting investigations on the part of our own, and frequently independent, experts to assure ourselves of their safety.

If you are concerned with the safe investment of your funds—irrespective of their amount—you will be interested in our current list of offerings. Write today for circular O M 1

HALSEY, STUART & CO.

INCORPORATED—SUCCESSORS TO
N. W. HALSEY & CO., CHICAGO

CHICAGO 209 S. LA SALLE ST. | NEW YORK 49 WALL ST. | PHILADELPHIA LAND TITLE BUILDING | BOSTON 30 STATE ST.
MILWAUKEE FIRST NAT. BANK BLDG. | DETROIT FORD BUILDING | ST. LOUIS SECURITY BLDG.

THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX
necessitates an accurate record of your bond and security holdings
Our LOOSE LEAF SECURITY RECORD
will be sent without charge upon request for Book O M 2

PREFERRED STOCK

of a New York State Industrial
NOW PAYING 10%
Unusual protection and safety
Business established 16 years
Earnings large
No bonds or notes outstanding
Product in demand everywhere
Company makes ¼ World's supply
PRICE 101½

A. D. CONVERSE & CO.
5 Nassau St., New York
PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE

DANFORTH FARM MORTGAGES

represent the highest type of investments. They have stood the test of wars and business depression since 1858—60 years, and always worth 100%.
Interest paid promptly at maturity.
FARM MORTGAGE BONDS in $500 and $1,000 denominations
For further information regarding our Farm Loans and Bonds write for Booklet and Investors' List No. 58.

A·G·Danforth·&·Co
BANKERS Founded A.D. 1858
WASHINGTON - ILLINOIS

Dividend Paying Stocks

of the country's leading industrial and oil corporations are reviewed in the latest issue of our fortnightly pocket magazine

"Investment Opportunities"

The present era of unexampled prosperity offers to the investor a unique opportunity to share in the record earnings now being made by the country's large industrial companies. Our booklet

The Twenty Payment Plan

provides an easy method of systematic saving and investing so that dividends are yours from the start.

Upon request we will send "Investment Opportunities" to you regularly without charge together with our booklet "The Twenty Payment Plan."

Write for Issue OL-6

SLATTERY & Co (Inc)
Investment Securities
40 Exchange Place, New York

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When you travel—take

Guaranty Travelers Checks

ACCEPTABLE as *money* everywhere—yet *safer than cash.* They can be cashed in the United States and abroad at leading banks, and are accepted in settlement of bills by hotels and business houses, and at railroad offices for transportation.

Ideal for traveling and vacations—
inexpensive—get them at your bank

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

New York London Liverpool Paris Brussels

Capital & Surplus $50,000,000 Resources over $700,000,000

ESTABLISHED 1865

WELL-SECURED STEEL BONDS NETTING 7%

First mortgage bonds in denominations of $500 and $1,000.

Security nearly 2½ to 1.

Favorably located.

Earnings 4 to 1.

Ownership unusually strong.

Profitable market for output.

Send for Circular No. 1037-Z

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1865) (B496)

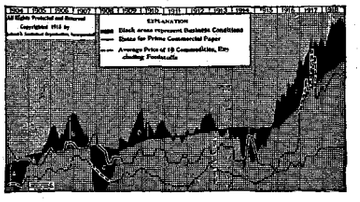
10 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

ESTABLISHED 1865

6%—Service—Safety

Our First Farm Mortgages and Real Estate Gold Bonds return 6% net. We look after collection of principal and interest without expense to you. Good agricultural lands as security. 35 years' experience without the loss of a dollar. Ask for descriptive pamphlet "S" and offerings.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Grand Forks, N. D.
Est. 1883. Capital and Surplus $500,000.00



In what to Invest

At no time has the market offered greater safety and high yield—in certain securities. Babson's Reports give you the *facts* on which investment values are based.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars sent free.
Write Dept. O-39

Babson's Statistical Organization
Advisory Building Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Largest Organization of its Character in the World

When, As, and If (Continued)

cent of persons still living are dependent upon relatives or charity.

Aside from the item of judicious investing there are other matters which have a broad bearing upon this state of affairs. Charge accounts are often opened with too great optimism, papers are signed without familiarizing one's self with their contents, savings are cut into because living expenses exceed income, and this last feature and the tendency to invest money on hopeful but dangerous hearsay, without knowledge of facts, are prime causes of indigency.

Speculative profits, if they come at all, come easily, and the money generally goes as fast as it comes, and the amount of money lost annually by small speculators who believe they are investors must be appalling. Investments of low yield, bonds that are legal for savings banks and trustees, and tax-exempt issues are too often ignored by the small investor, who in reality should make securities of this type his first choice. The thought of creating personal trusts or consulting with trust companies and obtaining their sound suggestions seldom occurs to the average man, and the fact that some one besides himself, although more able than he is, might have complete or partial control of his money does not, as a rule, appeal, but it is reasonable to assume that if the aid of a trust company had been sought and relied upon many men would be better off than if they had acted solely upon their own judgment.

The majority of traders will probably continue to make commitments on thin equities, although they perhaps realize that their stock in trade in old age will be today's savings, always hoping against hope that the "tip" that has just been given to them is opportunity knocking at their door. It has never knocked before and may never again, and they imagine that this is a chance which should be embraced. If it makes good, it may mean giving up a laborious job and may do away with the necessity of working for a paltry $25 or $50 a week. Although we realize that the farmer builds a granary to keep his corn safe and dry and banking institutions construct a strong vault, millions of owners of securities take many chances; and by no means the most dangerous and hazardous depository for our uninvested funds is the bureau drawer or the feather mattress, while the unscrupulous stock and bond dealers ply their trade. If we put up Liberty Bonds and other securities as margin to buy speculative oil stocks, and if we also fail to select a reliable and trustworthy broker, we have no one to blame but ourselves while the investment market is infested with bucket shops.

If your securities are now in the hands of unscrupulous dealers in securities, you may be able still to save some of your equity, and, although your speculative commitment has receded several points since the time you made your purchase, it will probably be worth your while to pay in cash your loss and demand your securities. If they are refused you and delivery is delayed to an unreasonable extent, you should obtain the services of your attorney, and, if he cannot recover your property shortly, take the matter up with the District Attorney. In short, find a place of safe-keeping for your securities; take them out of the bureau drawer and the bucket shop, and arrange a safe-keeping account or create a trust fund with some reliable institution, and in selecting from new and unseasoned securities remember that new

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When, As, and If (Continued)

issues of securities are offered *When, As, and If delivered* and *issued*, and at the bottom of a descriptive circular you will find a paragraph which reads as follows: "The above statements and statistics are derived from official sources or those we regard as reliable. We do not guarantee but *believe* them to be correct."

Can we ourselves not become capable judges? Isn't it well worth while to make an effort to learn?

THE TRACTION PROBLEM

The traction systems throughout the entire country are in a deplorable state. In the State of New York alone eleven companies are in the hands of receivers and many others are on the verge of bankruptcy. In general, the cause of this condition may be attributed to the great increase in the cost of operation and materials and the inability to obtain an increase in fare to offset these abnormal expenses. An auxiliary factor which has played its part in reducing the net earnings of many "tractions" is the jitney bus. The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey declares that the bus lines have affected their income to the extent of one and three-quarter million dollars during the past fiscal year.

The situation has gradually assumed the status of a National problem, and President Wilson recently appointed a Federal Electric Railways Commission to assist in finding a solution. This action has met with the decided approval of the public utilities officials. The Commission's plan of action has not been announced; few are hazarding guesses as to what it will be. However, all believe it cannot help improving existing conditions.

OUR NATION'S PUBLIC DEBT

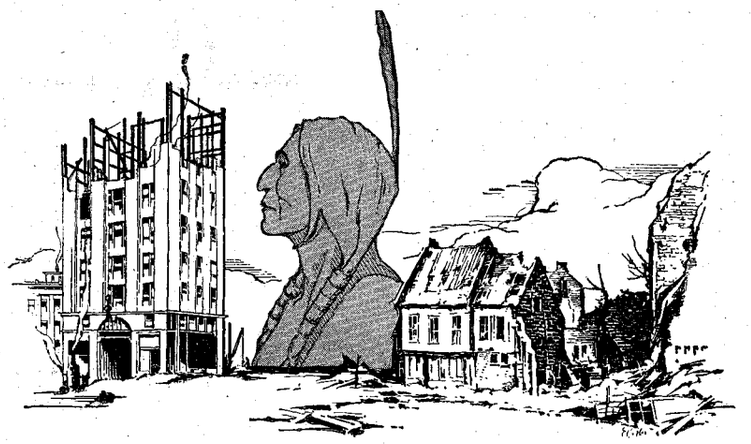
The figures given below permit a quick comparison of our public debt subsequent to each of our great wars:

Revolutionary War	$76,781,953
War of 1812	127,041,341
Mexican War	68,304,796
Civil War	2,844,649,616
European War	25,921,151,270

The European War figures were compiled by the Treasury Department at the end of May and do not represent our entire debt. New issues of certificates of indebtedness will be made in the near future.

LIMITING SPECULATION

During the past two weeks the stock market has received a rather drastic setback due in large part to the warning given by the Federal Reserve Bank regarding a possible over-extension in speculative commitments. We cannot look upon this warning in any other way than to feel that it has been a fortunate "happenstance," and as a result the stock market is in a healthier condition than it might have been had ruthless speculation been allowed to take its own course. There has unquestionably been a great deal of manipulation, and pools have been active in many of the shares listed on the Exchange and elsewhere and have been engaged in boosting prices of such stocks beyond their actual intrinsic value, and there is always a menace in such operations. These cliques have of course been assisted greatly by the great public buying and interest in the stock market, and on each reaction speculators have stood ready to make new purchases. The public is said to be in this market to a



Helping Europe Rebuild

Europe is struggling to rebuild what war has destroyed. The task is tremendous. Her granaries are almost empty, her resources are at the lowest ebb. Widespread dearth of reconstruction materials further impedes progress.

Naturally Europe turns to America as the chief source of supply. War hugely expanded production in this country without serious damage to general industry. Meeting the needs of Europe becomes, therefore, an opportunity of service as well as the means of extending and developing business abroad.

Manufacturers and merchants interested in European trade find the National Shawmut Bank of Boston particularly well qualified to render practical assistance. Our Foreign Department is manned by officers who know the business and banking methods of Europe from years of experience in the various countries.

Direct connections with leading banks of the Continent enable this Bank to finance shipments, arrange credits, and handle collections everywhere upon a recognized economic basis.

Shawmut Service is practicalized, answering every banking requirement of business men at home and abroad.

THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK of Boston

Resources over $200,000,000

Correspondence invited. Our booklets on "Acceptances" and "The Webb Law" explain methods of financing and developing foreign trade. Write for copies.

We will pay you well for your spare time

As a Subscription Representative of The Outlook you can make a handsome income out of your spare hours—easily and pleasantly. We will gladly tell you how. Write to-day, asking for details about The Outlook's Co-operative Profit Plan. Address Representatives' Division, Desk B.

The Outlook Company

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If you are thinking about INVESTMENTS—

Our BOND DEPARTMENT may be of value to you through the INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS that it can furnish.

Our AIM is to HELP INVESTORS by analyzing securities, thus enabling them to avoid making unwise investments.

Our POLICY is to offer to investors only SUCH SECURITIES as WE BUY for our own account.

Our PRESENT OFFERINGS, a description of which will be sent on request, include United States Government bonds, bonds of Foreign Governments, high grade municipal, railroad, public utility and industrial bonds, yielding from 4.40% to 6.50%.

If you are thinking about BANKING—

Our BANKING and FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS, with world-wide facilities established through the greatest banks in all countries, may be of value to you in many ways, for example:

—financing imports and exports

—handling commercial banking, domestic and foreign

—handling personal active or inactive deposits

—depositing funds for special purposes

—securing credit and trade information, foreign and domestic

—collecting foreign coupons

—transferring funds by telegraph and cable

—issuing travellers' credits in dollars and sterling

—issuing documentary credits payable in all parts of the world

—handling practically every kind of financial transaction

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Member Federal Reserve System

New York

Downtown Office: 16 Wall Street

Astor Trust Office: 5th Ave. at 42d St.

When, As, and If (Continued)

degree never before known in history, and this public has confidence in the great future of this country, for America has come out of this war with its resources unimpaired, with enormous sums owing to it, and the whole world in need of everything we can produce for a long time to come. The business man, the wage-earner, and the farmer are all prosperous, and, aside from a possible tightening of money or the failure of peace negotiations, we may expect the stock market to continue to discount future prosperity by a continued upward trend in prices with periodical recessions.

FOREIGN FINANCE

A new issue of $25,000,000 Swedish Government twenty-year 6 per cent bonds, brought out by a syndicate headed by some of the largest bankers in the country, is perhaps the most interesting occurrence in the world of finance since the signing of the armistice. This issue is the forerunner of the type of security we may confidently expect to see promulgated during the balance of this year, and probably through 1920. We well know that a great deal of foreign finance must be successfully accomplished in this country, and it is to be hoped that this Swedish Government issue may be as successfully placed as was the smaller issue of Rio de Janeiro bonds a few days ago.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

During the past two years railway equipment has deteriorated very rapidly because of neglect and rough handling. Unless action in the form of extensive buying of equipment is taken soon it is feared that we may face a car shortage. Accordingly there has been every reason to expect a large buying movement by the Railroad Administration before the Peace Treaty is signed, as at that time Europe and South America will probably enter the equipment market, and the needs of this country should be taken care of first. It has just been announced that a single issue of Equipment Trust Certificates to the amount of possibly $500,000,000 will be arranged for within the next few days. This would enable the Railroad Administration to purchase and pay for about 100,000 freight cars and 2,000 locomotives, and would place the equipment of the railways of this country in a very different position from that existing to-day.

How to Sell Your Real Estate

Any Kind—Anywhere

I got cash for my property in less than two weeks. Made sale myself so had *no commission to pay.* You can do the same with The Simplex Plans for Selling Real Estate. No matter where located, these practical, scientific plans will show you how to sell your property—*quickly and for cash*—without employing agents or paying commissions. Investigate at once. Learn how easily *you* can use the Simplex Plans, just as I did, to sell *your* real estate. Write today (a postal will do) to

The Simplex Co.

Dept. 66, 1123 Broadway, N. Y.

They will send you full particulars *without cost or obligation.*

Quick Results!

"Sold for cash in 10 days. Recommend your methods."—*Wm. H. Cartland, Mass.* "Your method sold my farm for cash."—*Mrs. L. A. Childs, Minn.* "Sold my property. Your plan is quickest I ever saw."—*Johnson String, N. J.* "Sold my hotel for $5,375."—*G. F. Stewart, Ill.*

If you want extra money—The Outlook wants you

If you can use an extra $10.00 or $20.00 a week, and if you are anxious to earn this much or more by putting in your spare time conscientiously, The Outlook is in a position to offer you the opportunity of providing yourself a handsome annual income—an income that builds up, almost automatically, year after year.

The work consists simply in taking subscriptions for The Outlook in the homes of your community where this illustrated weekly journal of current events should be a regular weekly visitor—and this means practically all the good homes in your vicinity. You can give as much or as little time as you like, and your profits are immediate and generous, on new subscriptions and renewals alike. The more time you give, the more you will make.

The Outlook, as you know, is one of the fine old standard publications of this country, a publication which for fifty years has stood for everything that is best in the development of our National life. It would not have its hundreds of thousands of readers unless it filled a very definite need in their lives.

Intelligent people *want* The Outlook. They don't have to be induced or persuaded to subscribe to it. They *want* it.

This is a splendid opportunity for any man or woman who would like to earn extra money, and who is willing to work in a pleasant way to earn it. But The Outlook does not want everybody; there is no opportunity here for the person who is looking for "easy money" or something for nothing. The Outlook wants wide-awake, active representatives—and such people The Outlook will pay well.

Write to-day, asking for details of The Outlook's Money-Making Plan, addressing Desk B, Representatives' Division.

The Outlook

381 Fourth Avenue, New York City

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THE OUTLOOK CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

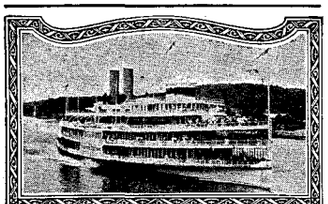
Advertising Rates: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, etc., fifty cents per agate line, four columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with remittance ten days before the date of issue when it is intended the advertisement shall first appear.

Address: ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, THE OUTLOOK, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Tours and Travel



Hudson River by Daylight

In planning your summer vacation be sure to include the delightful daylight sail between New York and Albany

Direct rail connections to the Catskills, Berkshires, Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Niagara Falls and all points North, East and West

All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted

FOUR FAMOUS STEAMERS
Service Daily, including Sunday

Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.

JAPAN CHINA

Limited Party Sailing
SEPTEMBER 21, 1919

EGYPT AND PALESTINE
Spring and Summer 1920

The Battlefields of France
in the Summer of 1920

H. W. DUNNING & CO.
6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

"Canadian Tour Extraordinary"

July — Private Car — August

Cool northern route across continent. 1,200 mile cruise great Peace River, visiting old fur trading posts of the past. 1,000 mile cruise beautiful British Columbian coast, visiting Indian and totem pole villages en route. 1,000 mile motor trip in garden of American Continent. 2 weeks camping in Canadian Rockies; every comfort. Reasonable. Ideal tours—$250 up.

CANADIAN TOURS
Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn, New York

Summer in the National Parks, California, Canadian Rockies

Motoring, camping, tramping, horseback riding, resting. Booklet. THE TEMPLE TOURS, 6 Beacon Street, Boston.

Tours and Travel

"Travel Without Trouble"

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL PARKS ALASKA

Tours de Luxe leave during June, July and August, visiting all the attractions of the Pacific Coast, the National Parks, Land of the Midnight Sun, California, Canadian and Colorado Rockies, etc.

JAPAN, CHINA

Summer Tours leave June 28, July 10
Booklets on Request.

STEAMSHIP PASSAGES EVERYWHERE

Official Agents for All Lines

Tours arranged for Independent Travel Everywhere. Pullman and Hotel accommodation reserved in advance.

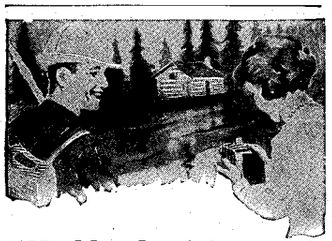
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, New York
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Montreal, Toronto

YARMOUTH NOVA SCOTIA

NO HAY FEVER. Summer temperature averages 70 degrees at noon. First-class hotels and boarding houses. Boating, bathing, salt and fresh water fishing, shooting, golf. Excellent roads; direct steamer from Boston. Write for Booklet. J. BOND GRAY, Sec'y Tourist Committee, 243 Main St.

Hotels and Resorts

CANADA



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7. He didn't believe in himself.
8. He asked too many questions.
9. His stock excuse was "I forgot."
10. He wasn't ready for the next step.
11. He did not put his heart in his work.
12. He learned nothing from his mistakes.
13. He felt that he was above his position.
14. He was content to be a second-rate man.
15. He ruined his ability by half doing things.
16. He chose his friends from among his inferiors.
17. He never dared to act on his own judgment.
18. He did not think it worth while to learn how.
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TRANSLATOR.—Scientific, literary, and commercial writings translated into French, Spanish, English. Proof-reading. Articles written, improved, and condensed. References given. 7,077, Outlook.

YOUNG man, 28, good family, careful, experienced driver, desires post as chauffeur to family traveling. Would act as secretary-companion elderly gentleman traveling. Wages no object. 7,084, Outlook.

YOUNG WOMAN, graduate bookkeeper, good sewer, efficient houseworker, wants position in home or institution. Burd School, 63d and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

CAPABLE young woman as social secretary. Well educated. Best references. 7,071, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED, by middle-aged gentlewoman, position as companion. Pleasant home main object. Highest references. Address "G," 502 E. Huron St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

YOUNG teacher desires summer position as companion or mother's helper with family going to mountains or seashore. 7,097, Outlook.

POSITION wanted in institution as housemother. 7,063, Outlook.

WOMAN, educated, experienced, desires position in home, institution, or school for girls, as housekeeper, matron, or assistant superintendent. 7,072, Outlook.

COMPANION — Talented lady, age 25, cheerful, reliant. References. 7,075, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse, companion to semi-invalid or children. Travel or country. References. 7,088, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

COLLEGE student desires position for summer as tutor, camp councilor, or first-aid man. 7,067, Outlook.

ENGLISH teacher desires position—companion, secretary, or tutor. Would travel. Louise Wiegand, 353 Hamilton, Trenton, N. J.

YOUNG lady, school teacher, primary grade, desires position with family going to mountains or seashore for months of July and August, as governess or children's companion. 7,041, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED lady teacher, college graduate, desires to instruct or chaperon young ladies or children. Mountains preferred. Would travel. 7,089, Outlook.

GRADUATE Williams, A.B., and Harvard, A.M., athletically inclined, six years' experience boys' private schools, desires position for summer as tutor in private family. English, French, German, Latin, history, elementary mathematics. 7,082, Outlook.

YOUNG student from Paris desires position during summer as French tutor or as governess. Address Dean of Women, Wooster College, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS

IDEAL home and food for vacation. 7,033, Outlook.

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval; services free. References. 309 W. 99th Street.

WANTED—Young women to take training as baby nurses at Orange Orphan Home. Salary while training, good position guaranteed on graduating. Apply 197 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

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McCutcheon's

Dresses of Imported Dimity for Girls

Reg. Trade-Mark

MOTHERS who face the problem of providing Summer wardrobes for their daughters are invited to inspect our unusually attractive selection of Dresses of Imported Dimity.

For the little girls—White, Pink, Blue and figured. Many of the models are hand-smocked and ribbon-trimmed.

For the older girls—more "dressy" models for afternoon wear.

Infants' Outfits

IN this same Department mothers and prospective mothers will find dainty Infants' Outfits, both imported and domestic. We are always glad to help in making up practical Layettes.

Our Mail Order Department will gladly furnish full descriptions and particulars of any garments mentioned and fill orders to your complete satisfaction

James McCutcheon & Company

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

HELP WANTED!

Are you in need of a Mother's Helper, Companion, Nurse, Governess, Teacher, Business or Professional Assistant?

The Classified Want Department of The Outlook has for many years offered to subscribers a real service. A small advertisement in this department will bring results.

The rate is only ten cents per word. Address

Department of Classified Advertising,
THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Ave., New York

BY THE WAY

Answering a question as to what became of the gold spike that was driven into the last rail laid in building the Union Pacific Railroad on its completion in 1869, a subscriber writes: "It was first photographed and then melted up and recast into very small spikes about fifteen-sixteenths of an inch long, and they were distributed to the more prominent railroad men present. Among the recipients was my father, now deceased, from whom I received one of the photographs mentioned and a miniature gold spike. There are probably very few of these now in existence. The original spike was full size and engraved with the officers' names and titles. The miniature was engraved with the date 'May 10 1869' and the words: 'Last Spike of the Pacific Ry' and 'Presented by D. Hewes.'"

Another correspondent writes: "David Hewes, who gave the 'golden spike' to the railroad, was a wealthy man who had lived in California many years. Numerous souvenirs were made of the head of this spike and given to his friends, among whom was my father, Lansing Millis, of Boston. His souvenir was in the form of a seal ring, the back being made of gold quartz, set in gold made from this spike."

"The great river Orinoco," which was known to Defoe and was the scene of some of Robinson Crusoe's adventures, has, it is stated, never been explored to its source. Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice, late of the United States Navy, is soon to leave this country on an expedition to discover the source of the river. The close of the war will doubtless liberate other adventurous spirits to attempt the solution of the few great geographical mysteries that yet remain unsolved.

A wounded soldier's light-hearted joke is reported by an army chaplain. The soldier had lost both his hands by a bomb explosion. On again seeing his friend the chaplain, the doughboy remarked, "I can't shovel coal any more, but I can make a speech?" "What kind of a speech?" asked the chaplain. "Why"—waving his handless arms—"a 'stump' speech, of course!"

Reform is needed in the "cue-sheets" for the music that accompanies the movies, so a writer in the "Dramatic Mirror" asserts. He claims that the cue-sheets as well as the music are prepared by amateurs and that nobody can understand them without a code. He instances these directions for the players: "Hy. Dr. Desc., Hy. Leg. myst., sweet, pathetic, neutral sweet, light happy piece, sentimental sweet, winsome intermezzo; minor leg., Hy. rom. leg."

"Has your husband a prosperous business?" a young bride was asked, as reported in the "Typographic Messenger." "Yes, indeed," was the reply; "why, he is taking in so much money that they had to give him help and appoint a receiver to assist him."

The recent exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists in New York City closed with a deficit, according to "American Art News." This result was in marked contrast with the Armory Show of the same society a few seasons ago, when a profit of $80,000 is said to have been made. Has the public lost interest in the "Modernist" art movement?

This subtle feminine "dig" is reported by the Dallas "News:" He—"I've just

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By the Way (Continued)

been introduced to Professor Smart. Such a charming man to talk to; he doesn't make one feel like a fool, in spite of his cleverness." She—"Ah, my dear, but that's because of his cleverness."

A collection of Prohibition Amendment jokes should include this one from the Kansas City "Star:" "I'm afraid I'm stuck on this lot of pocket knives." "What's the matter with them?" "They've got corkscrews."

"The Song of the Open Road" is one of Walt Whitman's most inspiring tributes to the charm of the great outdoors. He tramped from Brooklyn to New Orleans. To-day he would probably go in a "flivver." That is what has been done by two devotees of the open road who recently arrived in New York from the Pacific Coast. Their trip occupied nine weeks, and neither hotel nor garage was visited during the entire time. The travelers slept in their car. They did this even in New York City before pointing their radiator back to the Coast.

Japanese students in America often make amusing mistakes in their attempts to write English. Sometimes, however, they strike a high note, as in this little lyric quoted by a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly:"

SELF-RELIANCE

I have my hands to work,
Which my mother brought them up;
They are my only reliance.
Whatever may it be,
I fear not.

I have my feet to walk,
Which my father strengthened them;
They are my only standpoint.
Whatever may it be,
I evade not.

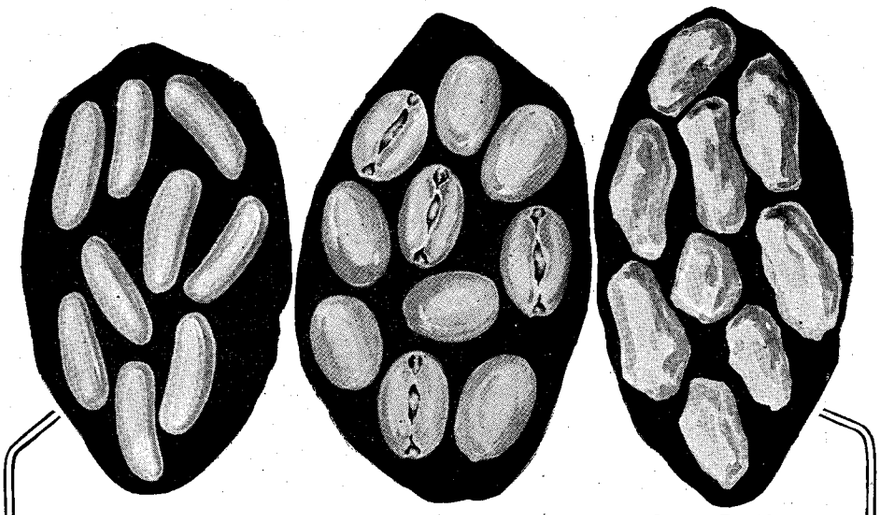
I have my mind to think,
Which my Lord gifted me;
This is my only guidance.
Whatever may it be,
I stray not.

The two prime mysteries of the sea, according to a writer in the New York "Evening Post," are those of the disappearance of the naval collier Cyclops last year and of the brig Marie Celeste in 1872. Not a trace of the great collier or of the 290 people she carried has ever been found. The Marie Celeste was found in mid-ocean, with everything in perfect order and even the dinner ready to serve, but abandoned and with no trace of the crew's whereabouts. The theory is advanced that the Marie Celeste's crew feared an explosion from her cargo and hastily took to the boats and then perished in a squall.

The moving-picture famine that has afflicted Mittel Europa during the long years of war is to vanish as soon as the Peace Treaty is signed, a theatrical journal announces. At least one American picture corporation has contracted to send its stored-up films broadcast over Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and Poland; and others will no doubt soon follow this lead.

Inducements to domestic helpers are steadily rising, as in the following advertisement from a New York City paper. The "references" mentioned may possibly be offered by the advertiser rather than requested of the applicant:

Houseworker, plain cooking; no laundry; no children; small house; $50 month; references. Apply ———, Flushing.



Puffed Rice
Is whole rice in the form of airy, toasted bubbles

Puffed Wheat
Is whole wheat puffed to eight times normal size

Corn Puffs
Is pellets of toasted hominy puffed to globules

Try the Other Bubble Grains

Most of you delight in one Puffed Grain, we think. But there are three of them, each with its own enticements. Serve them all.

As breakfast dainties it is hard to choose. All are toasted, flavory bubbles—flimsy, crisp and delightful.

In bowls of milk Puffed Wheat is a favorite. And it means whole wheat made wholly digestible—the supreme supper dish.

With berries mix Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs. So in candy making or as garnish on ice cream. And so for between-meal tidbits, doused with melted butter.

All Are Steam Exploded

All are made by Prof. Anderson's process. All are shot from guns. All have every food cell blasted, so digestion is easy and complete.

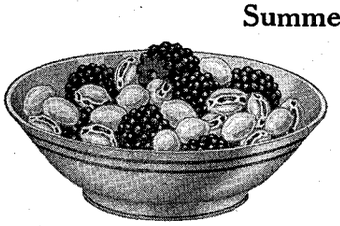
All are food confections, delightful in their texture and their taste.

These are the queen foods, and summer brings you countless uses for them. No other way of serving cereals compares with this bubble form.

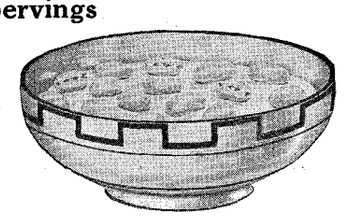
Use them to make whole-grain foods inviting, and to make the milk dish popular.

Puffed Wheat Puffed Rice and Corn Puffs
Each 15c, Except in Far West

Summer Servings



Mix With Berries
Or serve with cream and sugar, or with melted butter



Float in Milk
Puffed Wheat and milk is a matchless combination.

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

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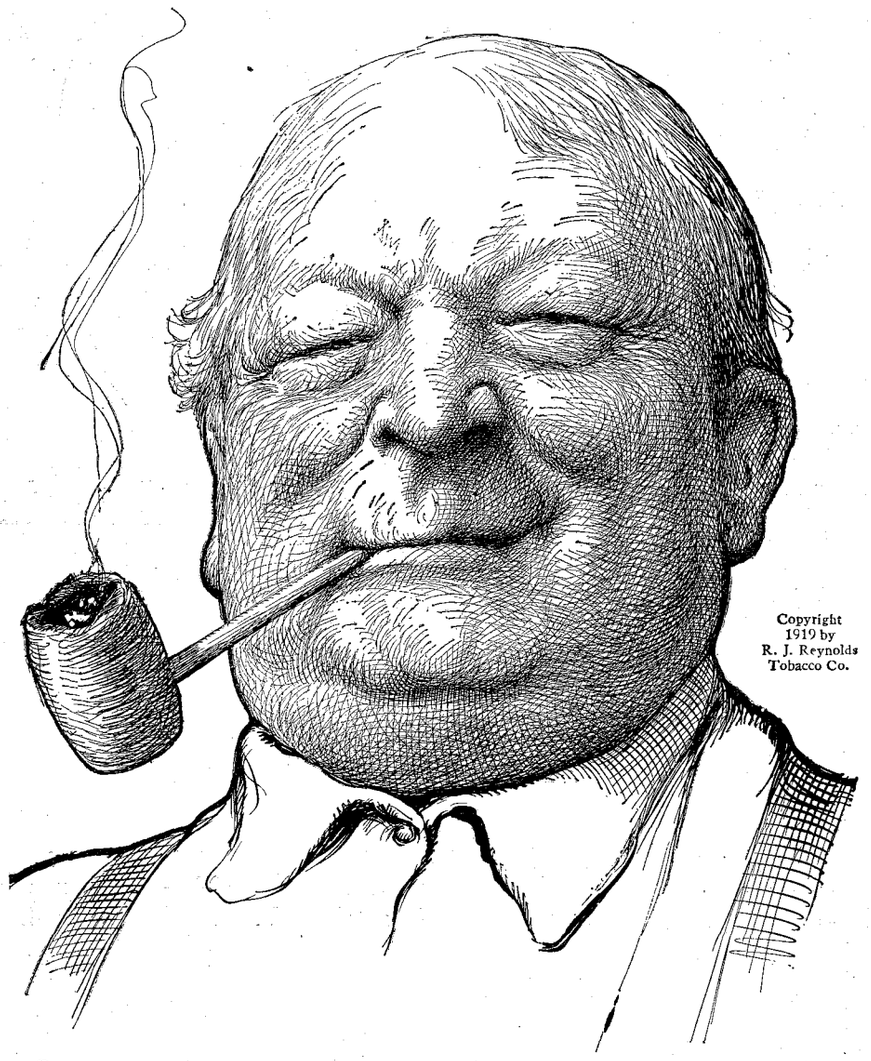

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PRINCE ALBERT

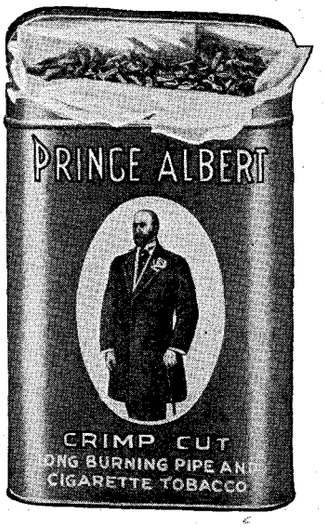
the national joy smoke

SAY, you'll have a streak of smokeluck that'll put pep-in-your-smokemotor, all right, if you'll ring-in with a jimmy pipe or cigarette papers and nail some Prince Albert for packing!

Just between ourselves, you never will wise-up to high-spot-smoke-joy until you can call a pipe or a home made cigarette by its first name, then, to hit the peak-of-pleasure you land square on that two-fisted-man-tobacco, Prince Albert!

Well, sir, you'll be so all-fired happy you'll want to get a photograph of yourself breezing up the pike with your smokethrottle wide open! Quality makes Prince Albert so different, so appealing. And, P. A. can't bite or parch. Both are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

Right now while summer's young you get out your old jimmy pipe or the "papers" and land on some P. A. for what ails your particular smokeappetite!



Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and—that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

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Dance any time — the Victrola is always ready!

Ready with lively one-steps and fox-trots and fascinating waltzes that make you forget every care and just want to dance on and on. Music that inspires you to dance your very best—the perfect playing of bands and orchestras renowned for their splendid dance music.

As enjoyable with a Victrola as though you actually hired the entire band or orchestra itself. Loud and clear enough for a whole roomful of dancers—and yet easily adaptable when only a few couples (or even one!) want a quiet little dance all their own.

Victors and Victrolas $12 to $950.

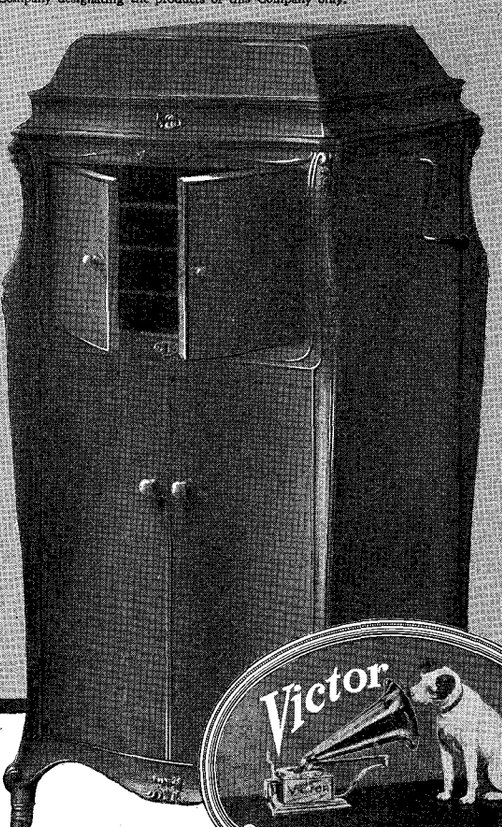
Any Victor dealer will gladly play the newest Victor Dance Records and demonstrate the Victrola.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.



Victrola XVII, $275
Victrola XVII, electric, $332.50
Mahogany or oak

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"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark "His Master's Voice." It is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

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